# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 20, 1847. [NO. 1572.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. E. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

### COPARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE associated with me in business, my son ISAAC B. HAWLEY, under the firm of S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

S. T. HAWLEY.

July 6, 1847. 71-3w

### SUMMER CLOTHING.

A NEW SUPPLY received this day. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, [illegible]

July 12, 1847.

### NOTICE.

ALL the remaining Stock of Goods of the late firm of Hall & Johnson, will be sold at Auction [illegible] on the 20th of August.

JOHN H. HALL, surviving Partner
of Hall & Johnson.

July 12, 1847. 71-

### FLOUR AND BACON.

NEW FLOUR [illegible] 10,000 lbs. BACON, [illegible]

COOK & TAYLOR.

July 12, 1847.

### Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, [illegible]

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

[illegible] 1847.

### GREAT MAIL LINE TO THE NORTH.
Via Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington City.

TRAVELLERS [illegible]

FARE BY THIS ROUTE.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Petersburg to Baltimore, | $7 50 |
| " Baltimore to Philadelphia, | 3 00 |
| " Philadelphia to New York by the [illegible] | 5 [illegible] |

[illegible] Passengers by [illegible] Steamer Powhatan, Capt. C. W. Gunnell, which leaves Aquia Creek [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] Passengers by the James River and Bay Line [illegible] between Old Point Comfort [illegible] Aquia Creek and Baltimore [illegible]

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply [illegible] office of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company in Petersburg, or of the Richmond [illegible] Fredericksburg Rail Road Company, in Richmond [illegible] Ticket Agents.

Richmond, Va., June [illegible], 1847. 71-3m

### LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C. on the 1st of July, 1847.

Sampson Autry, R. D. Addington, Jonathan Atkins, Jane Allen.

[illegible] Brown, Arch'd Black, M. J. Bose, Jas. Robeson, Mary Brock, Stephen Betoon, Thos. [illegible], Flora A. Bee, John Bain, Moses Brunette, H. B. Benson, John Bose, Robert Betsoe, Lucy [illegible], John L. Bryant, Dicy Bonboy, Jean [illegible] Barnum, [illegible] Bee.

[illegible] H. Coates, H. A. Carrathers, Jno. W. Cameron, John Campbell, Margaret Crosby, S. D. Cole, Gray Culbreth, John M. Cuyler, Wm Coats, [illegible] Carter, Benj Chapman, Jas. Cameron.

[illegible] J. Davis, Lucy Dee, Jas Dorum, M. Doty.

[illegible] Epperson, Enoch Everett, Hiram Edwards.

Mrs. Fletcher, [illegible] Freeman, John Foot, Malcom Fairk.

Mr. Benj Gaines, Thos. Gibson, John Green, Mary Gouther, H. Gainey, Jas. M. Gilchrist, Jane Gilchrist, W. B. Grose, Theodore Goldsmith.

Rev'd J. M. Hendrick, Curtis Holland, N. C. Hutsa, Eliz'th Henderson, J. Hervey, Harriet Hedspeth.

Cornelius Johnson, Abram Johnson, William Jones, Mathew Johnson, A. W. Jones, Mary Jarvis, Benj Johnson, Anna M. Johnson, Sarah J. Johnson, Henry Jones.

Asa Long, David Landiker, Liebenstein & Brother, Hosea Lanea, R. J. Langley.

Robert Maclin, Kenneth Murchison, Flora Monroe, Dr. Monroe, Wm R. Maxwell, Jas. Mecham, Wm H. Maxwell, Thos. Matthews, M. B. Miller, Wm Meritt, Ezekiel Meritt, Jno. W. Merrick.

Duncan McLean, Daniel McDonald, Daniel McLeod, N. G. McNeill, Lauchlin McLeod, Jno. McRaney, Mrs. Mary McLean, Duncan McLennan, Alex'r McLeod, M. J. McKay, Hector McNeill, Thos. McInis, Wm. L. McDiarmid, Margaret McLean, Sam Mackey, Hugh McAlpin.

Enoch Odom.

Ann Peters, Walker Pierce, Jonathan Parker, Wm Picket, Lauchlin Phillips, Ellen Pate.

Wm Revels, Daniel Ray, Mathew Reade, Lucy Rayner, Hannah Ragland, James Ray, M. T. Ranel.

Dugald Stewart, N. J. Smith, R. B. Smith, Nathan Sicks, John Shaw, Wm. G. Simons, Dicy Shepherd, Hugh Simpson, Isaac Starling, Mary Ann Shaw, W. L. Smith.

C. B. Tyson, Joseph Thames, Loza Tyra.

Mary Utley, T. R. Underwood.

Eliz'th Williamson, David R. Wilson, D. S. Williams, Ann Watkinson, Joseph W. Willis, T. W. Wheeler, Wm Warwick, [illegible] A. Wood.

7[illegible] JOHN McRAE, P. M.

### VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

VISITERS to the Virginia Springs are hereby advised that they will find the most agreeable and expeditious and only certain route to be by way of Petersburg to Richmond and thence by the Richmond and Louisa Rail Roads to Charlottesville, Staunton, &c. passing in sight of Monticello and the celebrated University of Virginia.

Travellers by this route reach the Warm Springs to breakfast on the second day after leaving Richmond and the White Sulphur Springs in the afternoon of the same day.

For further particulars or tickets apply at the Office of the Richmond Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Co. Richmond Va.

July 10. 71-3w

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—In Equity.

Henrietta Campbell vs. Carlton J. Campbell, Administrator, M. V. Jones and wife Henrietta, Joseph H. Seawell and wife Eliza.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph H. Seawell and wife Eliza, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, for the said Defendants personally to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's Bill of Complaint, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Archibald A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1847.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

July 13, 1847. 71-6w

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1847.

Petition of [illegible] Administrator of Archibald Black, dec'd, vs. Mary Black, Daniel Black, and Alexander Black.

Petition to Sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary Black, Daniel Black, and Alexander Black, the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1847.

J. McLAURIN.

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1847.

Kenneth [illegible] Executor of [illegible]

Petition to Account.

IT appearing [illegible]

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1847.

J. McLAURIN.

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

### NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

**COOK & TAYLOR.**

And have on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, June 1847. 6[illegible]-tf

### Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for these Machines at the shortest notice, [illegible] Stokes, Surry and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68-tf

### LIVERY STABLE.

**D. G. Humphrey**

HAS established a Livery Stable in Fayetteville, near Biggs's Hotel, where he has a number of good horses and easy Vehicles, Carriages, Carryalls, Buggies, &c.

He is prepared at all times to convey travellers to any point within the State, or to accommodate pleasure parties with excursions.

His terms are CASH in all cases; and all damages or injuries done to horses or vehicles, must be paid by the person to whom hired.

May 22, 1847. 67-tf

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.*

Archibald Buchan, one of the Executors of Archibald Black, dec'd, vs. Hugh Black and others, heirs at Law of Archibald Black, dec'd.

PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh Black, Kenneth Black, Duncan A. W. Patterson, and John B. Patterson, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said absent persons, they being some of the next of kin of said Archibald Black, dec'd, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, and then and there make objection, if any they have, wherefore the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Archibald Black, shall not be admitted to probate, otherwise the said paper writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Archibald Black, dec'd, will be admitted to probate, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1847.

A. C. CURRY, C[illegible]

[Pr. adv. $4] 67

SUPERIOR Winter Sperm OIL, and Tanners' Oil in barrels, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

July 5, 1847. 70-tf

### In Store and for Sale,

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, of extra quality for family use,
Stewart's Crushed, Powdered, and Loaf Sugar,
10 boxes "Hull & Son's" patent mould Candles, 20 lbs. each—a superior article,
10 boxes "Colgates" brown Soap,
A few ½ bbls. extra No. 1 Mackerel.

Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.

July 5, 1847. 70-tf

### TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by John McCaskill, for purposes therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 28th of July 1847, at 12 o'clock, M., a valuable Negro man named SANDY.

ALEX'R McLAUCHLIN, Trustee.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct.

July 5, 1847.

### Cape Fear Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber [illegible] Tract of Land in Chatham County, on the North side and adjoining the Cape Fear River, [illegible] RICH BOTTOM LAND [illegible]

M. T. HAWKINS, Jr.

June 12, 1847.

### J. N. BAIRD.
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that [illegible]

June 2, 1847.

### THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE [illegible]

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.

June 2, 1847.

### JAMES BANKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
*Fayetteville, N. C.*

### TRINITY SCHOOL,
*Eight miles West of Raleigh, N. C.*

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D. Visitor.
Rev. [illegible] M. HUBBARD, Rector.

THIS School for boys will be opened on the 1st day of July. Terms, for a session of 5 months, including board, washing, &c. and Tuition in Latin, Greek, French, and English, $87 50. Provision will be made for Tuition in Instrumental Music and in Drawing, &c. for which the usual extra charge will be made. In vocal music, instruction will be given without charge.

Pupils will be fitted for entrance to any class in College, or will be carried through an entire Collegiate course, if required.

As a general rule, boys will not be received over 14 years of age.

A Uniform dress for Summer [illegible] white vest and pantaloons; for Winter, [illegible] coat and pantaloons of dark gray cloth with [illegible] vest. The ordinary wearing apparel must be plain and strong. [illegible] 6 pocket handkerchiefs, 6 towels, [illegible] &c. all distinctly marked with the owner's name in full.

Till the opening of the School, application for admission to be made to the Rev. Albert Smedes, Raleigh.

June 2, 1847.

INVALUABLE
### FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart: On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The Trade supplied.

Jan'y 1847. 50-eowly

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.*

David W. Watson vs. John J. Alston.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said Defendant to appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of July next, then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1847, and 71st of Independence.

A. C. CURRY, C[illegible]

[Pr. adv. $6] 67

### On Consignment.

A FINE trotting MARE in harness. Apply to
JACKSON JOHNSON,
Wagon Yard.

May 29, 1847. 68-tf

### J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
*Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.*

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

### *McKellar & McRae,*
Lumber and Timber Agents and Grocers,

KEEP constantly on hand, all kinds of GROCERIES, Farmers' Implements, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., which they will sell low for cash or approved credit, at the Store formerly occupied by Hall & Armstrong, on North Water street.

Wilmington, N. C., May 25, 1847. 65-2m

### To Engineers and Surveyors.

FOR SALE, cheap, a second hand Theodolite, complete, and in good order. Also, a Surveyor's Compass and Chain. Apply to
E. J. HALE.

June 22, 1847.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply.

EDWIN GLOVER.

February 22, 1847. 57-tf

### *On Consignment,*

200 BOXES "Lasso's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lock's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55-tf

### $10 REWARD.

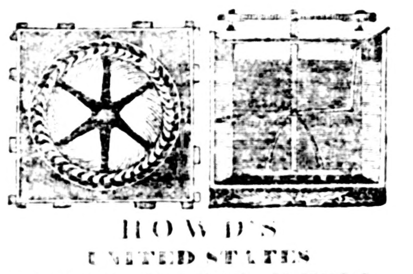
I WILL give TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of Negroes Jim and his wife Rose, to me, or for their confinement in Jail. Jim is about 6 feet high, bow legged, and stoops when walking. Rose is 5 feet high, stout built, and moves quick, about 55 or 60 years old. She has been gone [illegible] months; supposed to range between W. H. Hodge's country place and Rockfish. Jim is well known at Rockfish and this place as a sawyer.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r of H. Campbell.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1847. 63tf

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Unslacked LIME, just received and for sale [illegible] by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 56tf



### HOWD'S
UNITED STATES
### PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE subscribers having purchased of the United States Water Wheel Company, the exclusive right of making, vending and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct-acting Water Wheel, in that portion of Virginia lying south of the James River, and east of the Blue Ridge, with North Carolina—thus far to date, is to inform all persons that may be interested in the Water Wheel within said territory, that they hold themselves in readiness to accommodate all persons that would wish their water power improved upon the most liberal terms. Our patterns have been so improved, that a competent Mill Wright could soon put the wheels in operation. The Spout and Gate, for the small Wheels, are all of Iron and fitted at the shop; the shaft and gear are also of iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.

As regards the utility of the Wheel, we refer to the certificates attached. There are hundreds of them running at the north, and a few in Virginia. Some of the Virginia certificates are here attached—the northern will be sent to any one that may wish to see them. These Wheels have displaced all other wheels known to the subscribers.

IRA STANBROUGH, who has been engaged for the last seven years in putting them up, feels competent to undertake the most important Jobs.

The price of the above named Wheels has been reduced about one third since the purchase by the subscribers, and we feel confident that we shall be able to give satisfaction to all that order our wheels.

For further particulars, address either of the subscribers, at Petersburg, Va., or Mr. A. P. HURT, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., who will attend to all orders with despatch.

URIAH WELLS,
IRA STANBROUGH.

May 26, 1847. 64-3m

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Ira Stanbrough, of the State of New York, has put in operation for the Battersea Manufacturing Company in this place, one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet in diameter, with 18 inch buckets, under the following circumstances: The mills contain 2,700 Throstle and Danforth Spindles, 90 Looms and all necessary preparations, which have been driven by two Breast Wheels, each 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under a head and fall of about 11 feet, but the location being subject to back water, these wheels did not work to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough having great confidence in his Wheel, not only that it would obviate the difficulty with back water, but he was willing to guarantee that it would drive all the machinery and save one third the water then used; and having executed to the company a bond in $2,000 for that purpose, it was determined to let him make the trial, which I am happy to say has resulted very satisfactorily, and that he has fairly and fully fulfilled his contract, and I would recommend his wheel to public notice.

J. B. VARNUM,
Agent for the company.

Petersburg, November 17, 1845.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 1845.

This certifies that the Howd Wheel I put in my mill eighteen months since, that ground, upon trial, 20 bushels of corn per hour, has worked so well and convinced me so fully that it is the best wheel driven by the force of water, that I have determined to put up another the present season.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

SANDWELL MILLS, Albemarle co., Va.,
March 15, 1847.

This is to certify that I have had put in at my cotton mill, at the place aforesaid, containing 2,040 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and one section of wooden Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, 18 inch depth bucket under a head of 20 feet; that the said wheel has been in operation about six months, and from the improvement so far made, I regard it a valuable acquisition to the establishment.

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

The subscriber has also a very large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands, and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flatning Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS.

*Blank Warrants for sale here.*

*New Spring and Summer*
### GOODS.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and bl'k watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, (large assortment;) French and English Muslins and Lawns; chevre Lastres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; revered and hem-stitched ditto; French worked Collars, a large assortment; fair Kid Gloves and Slippers; long Cloths and London Sheetings; Silicias and colored Cambrics; corded and grass Skirts; shell, tuck and side Combs; a large and fine assortment of silk and barege Scarfs; Bombazines and Alpacas.

For Gentlemen's wear—Fine French brown and black Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, invisible green, and black ditto; French Doe skin, and English black and fancy colored Cassimeres; American fancy striped plaid and plain ditto; checked and plain Linens; Drap d'Etes; Croton Coatings; Vienna and Summer Cloths; plaid striped, satin white striped, and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn, and fine fur Hats; fine Boots; goat and calf skin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country merchants' trade.

The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The undersigned flatters himself that his stock will compare very favorably, as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

March 27, 1847. 56tf

NEW
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery
Establishment.

### WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state that every desirable article will be found in the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, so that all may be satisfied.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

March 30, 1847. 56tf

N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, from common to extra fine, with all the necessary equipments.

W. C. J. & CO.

NEW
### DRY GOODS
*Cash Bargain Store.*

Save 25 per cent! Save 25 per cent!

THE Subscriber having established himself on Hay Street, for the purpose of conducting the DRY GOODS business on the CASH principle, would most respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and surrounding country, to his well selected Stock of

### FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

As he is desirous of making Fayetteville his permanent place of residence, it is to his advantage to keep only such goods as will, by *Price* and *Durability*, please, and thereby insure a share (at least) of the custom of the community.

Having been transacting business at the North, which caused him to be constantly in the market, purchasers can rest assured of having shewn them such goods only as have latest made their appearance. His stock consists of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress, White Muslin, and Housekeeping Goods; Shawls; Hdkfs; Gloves; Mitts; Hosiery; and Negro Clothing; together with a lot of Notions, making in all a stock too tedious to enumerate.

Country Merchants will be supplied on terms so liberal, as will, we think, obviate the difficulty of going farther. CALL and SEE for yourselves.

JOHN EASTER, Jr.

North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

May 10. 62-4m

### *Marble Factory.*

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
Fayetteville, N. C.

[47-1yp]

### MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick (Rowland's) Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their old Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 56tf

Jesse Wicker and others, vs. Nancy Wicker and others.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

IT is ordered by the Court, that this cause be referred to the Clerk and Master to take an account, and that notice thereof of 20 days be given to Nancy Wicker by publication in the Fayetteville Observer. The said Nancy is hereby notified that an account will be taken in this cause, at the Equity Office in the Court House in Carthage, on the 3d day of August, 1847.

70] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

### NEW LAW BOOKS.

CRABB on Real Property, 2 vo's., $7 50.
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, $7 50.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

April 20.

### SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

### *Blanks of all kinds.*
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

### SCENES IN MEXICO.

A letter to the Mobile Advertiser, from Matamoras, June 24, presents the following picture of some of the "Lights and Shadows" of Life in Mexico:—

The last lesson in the mysteries of Matamoras was my introduction to the delights of a regular Mexican fandango. These pleasant assemblages are always held in a hall or court adjoining a grocery. Admittance gratis to all colors, and every thing done on such occasions is not thoroughly *colour de rose*. The dancing amused me; it was not like any back step and ground shuffle of our darkey dances, nor did it resemble the fashionable Grecian-bend slide-along of the upper ten; but their dancing is composed of a variety of sublime broken motions, in which every muscle is exercised, which dissipates all the dignity of Mexican character and knocks into a cocked hat "all the poetry of motion." Gaming of every description is progressing around you, the banking games chiefly dealt by the senoritas, and with such elegance and bewitching smiles do they win your money that the only regret you experience on the occasion is that you have no more to lose. I saw a Kentuckian lose a hundred dollars, the hard-earned wages of a whole year's severe service; rising, he drew forth two dimes, the very last, and ordered two glasses of wine, one of which he politely offered to the enchanting creature who had won his money. With a smile she accepted it, and Kentuck *vamosed*, waving his old hat in the air, swearing that she was the greatest gal this side of Kentucky. The next morning he was driving a wagon at $25 per month. Some scenes that we occasionally witness here would shock the morals of any robber in the States. A few days ago, just at nightfall, a Mexican came running into the hospital, crying most piteously, and making all sorts of gesticulations. We followed him to his house, when a sight shocking to behold burst upon us. On the floor was lying a Mexican, pierced in the breast by a ball, from which the blood was rushing forth; holding his head was his weeping wife, and weeping around were his little children. He had been shot by a discharged volunteer, because he refused, for gold, to barter away the virtue of his daughter, a beautiful girl, who stood by, her beautiful hair disheveled, and great drops of grief coursing down her olive cheeks. The demon who committed this deed is yet undiscovered.

### WHO WRITES FOR GEN. TAYLOR?

The beauty of Gen. Taylor's despatches, (beautiful because brief) has elicited great commendation from the press. But it was sometime since suggested that he was not the author of them; that Major Bliss was entitled to all the credit which they possess. To prove all such "givings out" were based upon error, the editor of the Hagerstown Torch Light publishes the following facts obtained from a gentleman who is a graduate of West Point, and who was a class and room mate of Col. Davis of Mississippi:

In conversation with Gen. G——, of the U States Army, now stationed at Washington, our friend asked the question, if Gen. Bliss did not write the despatches. The old General's eye sparkled with indignation, and he replied that he had served with General Taylor upon thirteen Court Martials, and that he (Gen. T.) had been selected by each Court, to draw up its report, because of his superior ability in composition—that all were willing to accede to him the faculty of expressing in the clearest, strongest, and most forcible manner, the views of the Court, and hence he was uniformly selected for that purpose.

Gen. G. also stated that in Florida, a misunderstanding arose between Gen. Twiggs and Gen. Taylor, from a remark made by the latter, in reference to some military operations of the former. A correspondence ensued, which proved perfectly satisfactory to Gen. Twiggs. One of Gen. Taylor's communications, in which he gave, at large, his views of the matter in dispute, reached Washington, and, as Gen. G. remarked, was regarded by the gentlemen of the army as one of the most powerful military productions they had ever seen. This communication seems to have foreshadowed the despatches whose fame has spread over Europe and our country.

### *An Answer to the Question, "What harm this War has done to us."*

Col. Wm. B. Campbell's first regiment of Tennessee volunteers numbered 1,000 brave men on their march to Mexico. Only 350, rank and file, of this gallant regiment returned with their Col. to their homes.

Col Wm T. Haskell's 2d Regiment of Tennessee volunteers numbered 1,040 on their march to Mexico. Only 300 of these gallant men, rank and file, returned with Col Haskell to their homes and friends—their wives and children—their fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and other relatives and friends. The rest of these regiments—*thirteen hundred and thirty*—sickness and bullets, disease and shot, and swords, have consigned to an early grave in a foreign land, from their native homes, without coffins and winding sheets, or headstones to tell who they are or *where* they are. Poor fellows! mournful and vacant are many loved homes and firesides; but the sleeping dead know it not. They repose beneath the burning sands of an inhospitable clime, promiscuously thrown together; and there they must rest in quiet till the last loud trump calls the nations of the earth to stand before the God of Armies!—*Jonesborough Whig.*

Col. Doniphan and his command were honored upon their arrival at St. Louis, on Friday the 2d ult., with a public reception. Speeches were made on the occasion by Col. Benton, Col. Bouldin, Col. Doniphan, and Col. Mitchell. Col. Benton disclosed a little more of the lieutenant generalship in his remarks, and said that the expedition of Col. Doniphan was foreseen and recommended to the President by him long ere it was thought of.

*Health.*—With regard to exercise, judge between the following extremes:

A fox hunter can get drunk every night in the year, and yet live to an old age, but then he is all exercise and no thought.

A sendentary scholar shall not be able to get drunk once a year with impunity; but then he is all thought and no exercise.

Now the great object is neither to get used to too much exercise, nor to be all thought; but to enjoy his pleasure with a sprightly season. The four ordinary secrets of health are—early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and the rising from the table with the stomach unoppressed. There may be sorrows in spite of these, but they will be less with them, and nobody can be comfortable without them.

An editor of a country paper thus affectingly bids farewell to his readers: "The Sheriff is waiting for us in the next room, so we have no opportunity to be pathetic. Delinquent subscribers, you have much to answer for."

If your sister, while tenderly engaged in a tender conversation with her tender sweetheart, tenderly asks you to bring a glass of water from an adjoining room, you can start on the errand, but you need not return. You will not be missed, that's certain—we've seen it tried. Don't forget this, little boys.

*Married Life.*—Deceive not one another in small things, nor in great. One little single lie has, before now, disturbed a whole married life. A small cause has often great consequences. Fold not the arms together and sit idle—"Laziness is the devil's cushion." Do not run much from home. One's own health is of more worth than gold. Many a marriage begins like the rosy morning, and then falls away like a snow-wreath. And why?—Because the married pair neglect to be as well-pleasing after marriage as before. Endeavor always to please one another; but at the same time, keep God in your thoughts. Lavish not all your love on today, for remember that marriage has its day-after-to-morrow too! "Spare," as one may say, "fuel for the winter." Consider, my daughters, what the word "wife" expresses. The married woman is the husband's domestic faith; in her hand he must be able to confide house and family; be able to intrust her with the key of his heart, as well as the key of his house.—His honor and his home are under her keeping; his well-being is in her hand. Think of this! And you, sons, be faithful husbands, and good fathers of families. Act so that your wives shall esteem and love you.—*Frederica Bremer.*

*Pride and Humility.*—I never yet found pride in a noble nature, nor humility in an unworthy mind. Of all trees, I observe that God hath chosen the vine—a low plant, that creeps upon the helpful wall; of all beasts, the soft and patient lamb; of all fowls, the mild and guileless dove. When God appeared to Moses, it was not in the lofty cedar, nor the sturdy oak, nor the spreading palm, but a bush—an humble, slender, abject bush. As if he would, by these elections, check the conceited arrogance of man. Nothing procureth love like humility; nothing hate like pride.—*Feltham's Resolves.*

*Value of Newspapers.*—An idea may be formed of the value of newspapers—of some newspapers we mean—by the subjoined statement, which shows what "good will" may bring in the market, it having been decided that the good will of a newspaper comprises the chief part of its value:

"The United States (Philad.) Gazette recently sold for $45,000; one half of the Boston Atlas has been purchased at a cost of $35,000; the Boston Daily Advertiser is valued at $90,000—$30,000 has been refused for one-half of it; one-third of the N. Y. Courier was sold a few months since for $30,000, and one-quarter of the N. York Tribune for $25,000."

It will be seen, therefore, that the editor is not necessarily poor, though the major portion of the class appertain to that virtuous part of the community. It is a pursuit requiring a peculiar tact and adaptation of faculty. They who possess the gift sometimes make fortunes. They who do not possess the gift make debts and failures.—*N. Bedford Mercury.*

"Sundays the pillars are
On which heaven's palace arched lies!
The other days fill up the spare
And hollow room with vanities."—*Herbert.*

"When thou dost tell another's jest, therein
Omit the oaths, which true wit cannot need.
Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the sin;
He pares his apple, who will cleanly feed.
Play not away the virtue of that name
Which is thy best stake when griefs make
thee tame."—*Herbert.*

"By all means use sometimes to be alone.
Salute thyself. See what thy soul doth wear.
Dare to look in thy chest; for 'tis thy own:
And tumble up and down what thou find'st
there.
Who cannot rest till he good fellows find,
He breaks up house, turns out of doors his
mind."—*Herbert.*

*Beautify Home!*—Men will say that appearance is nothing, and that the pleasures of the sight are not to be valued and cultivated! I say that appearance is always to be regarded; that we cannot render our homes too beautiful and attractive. Our first object should be to make our dwellings as convenient and comfortable as art can make them; our second object should be to render them to an equal extent tasteful and elegant. Do what we can, and all we can, we shall fail far short of rivalling even the simplest forms and combinations of nature.—*Selected.*

*Imaginary Troubles.*—Half our griefs are imaginary. Before you have recourse to arsenic, therefore, try what virtue there is in an emetic. Instead of your business being deranged, it may turn out to have been nothing but your stomach. Two thirds of the melancholy in the market is nothing but indigestion.

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, *have a right to ask* it from their fellow mortals; no one who holds the power of granting, can refuse it without guilt.

*Sir Walter Scott.*

An Irishman having seen a notice in the papers that the anniversary of the Declaration of our Independence was to be celebrated in Boston, on Monday the 5th inst., without reflecting that the 4th fell on Sunday, was rather puzzled to account for the transfer of the jubilation. A countryman of his, however, came to his relief, and told him that it was all on account of this being *lep* (Leap) *year* and that *the 4th of July falls on the 5th.*—*N. O. Delta.*

An over-the-way neighbor fairly posed us the other night by asking us the simple question, "When is a fish crazy?" and assured us it was only when the aforesaid fish was *in-seine*. We left immediately.

*Burlington Gaz.*

"Lost, a new silk umbrella, belonging to a gentleman *with a curiously carved ivory head*."—*Exchange paper.*

# THE MEXICAN WAR.

New Orleans, July 8.

## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

### LATEST FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. SCOTT.

*Gen. Scott still at Puebla—Gen. Cadwalader and Gen. Pillow yet on the Road—Latest from the City of Mexico—Loss of Horses and Mules at Vera Cruz—Capture of Tobasco—The American Prisoners in Mexico—An American Paper at Puebla—Surprise and Capture of a Party of Americans, &c. &c.*

The steamship Alabama arrived at an early hour yesterday from Vera Cruz, touching at the Brazos. She left the former port on the 2d of July and the latter on the 4th.

By this arrival we have direct advices from Mexico to the morning of the 29th of June, and from Puebla to the 30th.

Gen. Scott had not been able to leave Puebla. He was awaiting the reinforcements under Gen. Cadwalader and Gen. Pillow, who had not then arrived. [Some of the papers mention that Gen. Cadwalader arrived at Puebla on the 30th. Letters from Mr. Kendall of that date make no mention of it; though he was constantly expected. He was at Perote about the 25th, awaiting Gen. Pillow.]

The news from the city of Mexico is very indefinite. Gen. Scott is said to have communicated to the Government that Mr. Trist was with him and authorized to negotiate for a peace. Santa Anna had been in vain endeavoring to procure a quorum of Congress to lay General Scott's communication before it. Mr. Kendall's letters rather encourage the prospect of an early peace; but we have had access to letters from a very responsible source in the city of Mexico which take a very different view of the subject. The writer thinks Gen. Scott will have to march into Mexico to secure a peace.

The censorship of the press existing in Mexico prevents us from knowing what measures to defend the city will be taken. Santa Anna was to leave the capital on the 30th ult., intending to pass three days in the country for the benefit of his health. It is said that every avenue of entrance into the city is fortified, but the writer in Mexico, upon whom we very much rely, thinks the American army will easily overcome all such obstacles—that the designs of their fortifications will only embarrass the Mexicans.

We are unable to throw much light upon the movements of Gen. Cadwalader and Gen. Pillow. The latter is said to have been compelled to contest the road with the guerilla parties, till he was beyond Cerro Gordo. *Guerrilleros* took advantage of every defile to resist his progress. His loss is said to have been severe.

We have by this arrival a file of the "American Star No. 2," published twice a week at Puebla, by Messrs. Peoples, Barnard & Callahan.

The government of the city of Puebla has been entrusted to Lieut. Col. Belton, of the 2d Artillery.

Gen. Alvarez was at Atlixco on the 14th of June with 300 Mexican cavalry. The Star thinks his forces have been greatly overrated.

The Star tells a good story of a party of *guerrilleros* who stopped some Mexicans who were driving hogs into Puebla.—They first compelled the drivers to pay the usual city tax on their swine for entering the city, and then drove the swine off in another direction.

The Star says there is three months' provisions in the city for the army, and that the fields around the city supply all the forage necessary.

A Mexican named Heredia has been detected by his countrymen on his way from the capital to Puebla with drawings of the different fortifications around the capital. He was tried and condemned as a spy and a traitor, and was condemned to be shot on the 21st ult. The fellow made his escape the morning of the 21st.

The Mexicans are using every inducement to make our men desert, and with some success, but those who have deserted find little comfort from their new friends. The Star tells of two dragoons who ran off from us, but had not gone three leagues before some Mexicans came across them, took their horses and stripped them of everything but their shirts.

A German and a Mexican have been tried by a court martial for tampering with our soldiers and persuading them to desert. The Mexican was acquitted—the German found guilty and condemned to be shot. Being recommended to mercy his sentence was remitted.

A party of eight Americans, who had gone 20 miles into the country from Vera Cruz, to purchase horses for Government, were attacked by a considerable body of Mexican Lancers. One of the Americans was believed to have been killed, and all the rest wounded, and taken prisoners, except one who escaped to Vera Cruz.

There were contradictory reports respecting Major Gaines and his fellow prisoners in the city of Mexico; some accounts stating that they were going at large, others that they were still in close confinement, and others that they had been despatched under a strong escort to Tampico, to be delivered up.

By this arrival we have the result of Com. Perry's second expedition against Tabasco. This time he was entirely successful. The forts which defend the town yielded to the guns of the fleet, before the land expedition could get into action.—The enemy stood but one discharge of artillery. Lieut. May, it is said, had his arm broken and one other officer was wounded. It is said that none of our men were killed and only a few wounded. A sufficient force was left behind to hold the town, and the commodore returned to the station off Anton Lizardo on the 29th ult.

A rumor was current in Vera Cruz on the morning of the 1st instant, that Gen. Scott had entered the city of Mexico, and that Gen. Pillow had been captured by the guerilla parties. We know the former report to be false, and believe the latter to be. Our Vera Cruz correspondent put no faith in either story.

Vera Cruz, June 28, 1847.

On Saturday last about 800 horses and mules escaped from the pen through either the carelessness of the man in charge, or, as some suppose, it may have been done intentionally, and although a considerable mounted force has been sent out to try and recover them they returned last night without success. There is no doubt but that the guerillas had a hand in it. The misfortune will be severely felt by the Quartermaster's Department here, as these horses and mules were intended particularly for the transportation of the baggage and provisions of the troops which are daily arriving, and who may be detained for the want of them. There may be a sufficient number left to despatch the troops now here, who will doubtless leave the latter part of this week, but for the others who are expected I fear that we shall have to look to New Orleans for the means of transportation, and in the meantime our poor soldiers will have to be here subject to all the diseases of the climate.

This makes, at a small calculation, about 1800 horses and mules which have been lost and stolen within about a month, and I have heard it set down by men who ought to know all about it at as high as 1500.

June 29th.—Lieut. Merryfield, of Capt. Ford's company of 3d Dragoons, committed suicide this morning, in Capt. Duperu's tent, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. His appearance indicated a free use of opium.

The *vomito* is rather on the decrease, which, I think, is partially owing to the want of subjects in the city. The troops that have arrived are encamped three miles distant and few cases of yellow fever occur there, but those who are brought in with other complaints frequently turn into the *vomito*.

Puebla, Mexico, June 30, 1847.

All the talk now is of peace, immediate peace, with the great Mexican nation, and those who talked but a short week since of revelling in the halls of the Montezumas, now appear to think they are just about as near the aforesaid halls as they ever will be. I hardly know what to think of the matter. The arrival of the heavy reinforcements known to be on the way for Gen. Scott, combined with the loss of confidence the Mexican leaders have in themselves and their followers, have turned their feelings to a degree, and the most belligerent among them may now really be in favor of coming to terms. Santa Anna himself, although he will be very far from starting the ball, will doubtless help to keep it in motion when it is once under way. His very salvation depends upon it. He knows that he will be defeated and lose all if he makes another stand.

Three days since and hardly a man in General Scott's army thought that there was a hope of coming to terms with the enemy; now, the tone has changed, and many of the officers are even talking of the chances of avoiding and escaping the *vomito* on their way home. With all the cry of peace, I am not one of those who think that our affairs with Mexico are yet settled. A great deal depends upon circumstances. Should the upper train, containing as is supposed a large sum of money, meet with a reverse, the Mexicans would be emboldened to offer fresh resistance; should Santa Anna find, on counting noses, that a majority are against him in any committee appointed by Congress, he will be found among the first to scoff at any idea of terms with the perfidious Yankees.

*From the St. Louis Republican, July 7.*

## LATER FROM SANTA FE.

*Another Battle with Mexicans and Indians—Loss of Government Cattle.*

We conversed this morning with Mr. Murphy, an intelligent gentleman, who had just arrived from Santa Fe. He left that place on the 29th of May, and furnishes us with details of some very interesting occurrences in New Mexico.

On the 27th of May, an engagement took place at the Red river canon, 150 miles South East of Santa Fe, between a detachment of our troops, under the command of Major Edmonson, amounting to about 175 men, and a band of Mexicans and Apache Indians, supposed to number 400 men. These men were [illegible] for the purpose of committing depredations upon American property, and a few days previous had succeeded in stealing 150 horses from the traders and others.

Major Edmonson had been ordered out for the purpose of routing them. At the place indicated he came upon the enemy rather suddenly, and not very advantageously for his operations. He was crossing a slough at the mouth of the canon, which was very miry, and many of his horses being in a weak condition, he was forced to abandon them, they being unable to get through the mire. The engagement took place on foot, and lasted some two hours. It was not known how many of the enemy were killed, but two Americans were killed and a third was wounded, and [illegible] left on the ground when a retreat was ordered. Lieut. Elliott, in command of 27 men, principally Laclede rangers, rendered very efficient service at this juncture. He occupied a point of rocks, and kept the enemy from advancing upon the retreating force until they were got out of their difficult position. In doing this service he had two men wounded—M. W. Wash and John Eldridge—but neither of them dangerously. All the horses were either shot down or captured.

Independence, July 2, 1847.

This morning Col. Russell, Secretary of the Territory of California, arrived at this place, with a party of eighteen men. He says that the Indians are growing worse upon the plains, and he had three fights with them during his route. It is expected that the companies and [illegible] now going out will be attacked, as the Indians are said to be collecting for the purpose of committing depredations on the trains.

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James M. Chandler, and Richard R. Right, Volunteers in the Mexican War from this County, died recently in Mexico.

*Milton Chronicle.*

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*The Breakfast Spell.*—Our readers will recollect the significant looks and sneers of the leaders of Locofocoism in 1844, when the Whigs told them that the annexation of Texas, in the manner they proposed, would bring about a bloody and sanguinary war between this country and Mexico. They said this was a Whig lie; that they would enter into a bond, with security, that there would be no war; that if war should grow out of annexation, they would do the fighting, and not ask the Whigs to help; and that, finally, if Mexico did propose to fight, they would cross over and whip out the mulattoes some morning before breakfast. Well, we are in a war, and have been fighting for the last *fourteen months*, with little or no prospect of peace yet. We have created a national debt that we shall not be able to pay off in a quarter of a century, and are still going largely in debt every day. We have lost *thousands* of citizens in battle, in hospitals, and in camp, and still thousands must be sacrificed in this foolish, unprofitable, and unnecessary war. Are not these facts known to all men of sense?

*Jonesborough Whig.*

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*Resignation of Gen. Taylor.*—The New Orleans National says it has authority to be relied upon, next to the old General's word of mouth, *that he will not under any circumstances resign his command of the army while the war lasts*, but that he will on the 1st of September next, ask leave of absence for a short time, to pay some attention to his private affairs, which have been much neglected by his long absence in Mexico. This is in contradiction of the statement of the New Orleans Delta.

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Maj. Morrison, a Locofoco, the editor of the defunct Indiana Democrat, and whose partner is now one of the publishers of the Indiana State Sentinel, has just returned to Indianapolis from Mexico, having been engaged in the Commissary Department under General Taylor, and was at the battle of Buena Vista, declares himself warmly in favor of old "Rough and Ready" for next President.—*N. Alb. Bulletin.*

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The Cherokee Advocate, in noticing the recent suicide of a Cherokee Indian, remarks that it is the first case of the kind the editor has ever known among that tribe. Like jails and gibbets, we believe, suicide is one of the evidences as well as fruits of civilization.

## EXTRAORDINARY INLAND CITY.

The *New Orleans National*, in its sketch of Col. Doniphan's late remarkable expedition, gives the following: About the time Col. Doniphan made his treaty with the Navajos, a division of his command was entirely out of provisions, and the Navajos supplied its wants with liberality. A portion of the command returned to Cuvarro, together with Major Gilpin's command, went to the city of the Col. Doniphan, went to the city of the Sumai Indians, living on the Rio Piscow, which is supposed to be a branch of the Gila, made a treaty of peace between the Sumai and Navajos and then returned to the Rio del Norte. These Sumais, unlike the Navajos, live in a city containing probably 6,000 inhabitants, who support themselves entirely by agriculture. This city is one of the most extraordinary in the world. It is divided into four solid squares, having but two streets crossing its centre at right angles. All the buildings are two stories high, composed of sunburnt brick. The first story presents a solid wall to the street, and is so constructed that each house joins, until one fourth of the city may be said to be one building. The second stories rise from this vast solid structure, so as to designate each house, leaving room to walk upon the roof of the first story between each building. The inhabitants of Sumai enter the second story of their buildings by ladders, which they draw up at night as a defence against any enemy that may be prowling about. In this city was seen some Albino Indians, who have no doubt given rise to the story that there is living in the Rocky Mountains a tribe of white aborigines.—The discovery of this city of the Sumai will afford the most curious speculations among those who have so long searched in vain for a city of the Indians who possessed the manners and habits of the Aztecs. No doubt we have here a race living as did that people when Cortez entered Mexico. It is a remarkable fact that the Sumaians have, since the Spaniards left the country, refused to have any intercourse with the modern Mexicans, looking upon them as an inferior people. They have also driven from among them the priest and other dignitaries who formerly had power over them, and resumed habits and manners of their own. Their Great Chief or Governor, being the civil and religious head. The country around the city of Sumai is cultivated with a great deal of care, and is [illegible] for the inhabitants, besides large flocks of cattle and sheep.

## FROM OREGON, &c.

A recent arrival at Boston from California, has put the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser in possession of a file of papers from the City of Oregon to the [illegible]

[illegible]

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Gen. Taylor is reported to have said that he never wished to run for President. [illegible] that he was never within ten miles of a battle-field. The old hero was a prophet. The [illegible] have begun the game of falsehood, and a correspondent of the Indiana *State Sentinel* has the honor of opening the ball. He writes:

[illegible]

That will do for a beginning.

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*Gen. Taylor a Whig!*—By way of aiding the "Standard" to answer the interrogatories we propounded to him in our last, we will state for his information, that we are credibly informed, that a letter has been received in this City, within the last few days, from Major Gaston H. Wilder, Paymaster U. S. A., (good authority, doubtless, for the "Standard,") in which he states, that "Gen. Taylor *is a most uncompromising Whig!*" This is no news to the Editor of the "Standard," however, coming from us, for we learn that the letter was carried, immediately on its receipt, almost, to him for inspection. What will Mrs. *Grundy* say, now. Do tell us, Mr. "Standard," is Gen. Taylor a Whig or Loco Foco? Out with it—bad as it hurts.

*Query.*—Will the "Standard" announce to his readers, what Major Wilder says on this subject? *Nous verrons.*

*Raleigh Register.*

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And we now defy the Register, or any other Federal paper, to point to any Democratic Editor in the Republic who has assailed the character or disparaged the services of Gen. Taylor, or who has not, on all occasions, given him the full measure of his support, confidence and gratitude.

*Standard.*

It strikes us, that a certain "Democratic Editor" in this City, some months since, published a long letter from his Washington Correspondent, which right strongly hinted that Gen. Taylor was a *liar* and a *coward!* and that this same "Democratic Editor" endorsed these sentiments, by calling the attention of his readers to this letter. Afterwards, finding that he had drawn down upon him the "*censure*" of the more decent of his own party, he tried to relieve himself by stating that Gen. T. was not to blame for the errors of his official despatches, in the instance referred to, but that General Worth had, no doubt *ignorantly*, imparted to him the falsehoods of which he complained. If this is "defending the character and military reputation of Gen. Taylor," we must confess it is the beginning of a new era in Attorneyism, with which we have not yet become acquainted.—*Ib.*

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*Great Taylor Meeting in Mobile.*—A meeting was held in Mobile on the 1st inst., at which Gen. Taylor was nominated for the Presidency. The resolution for this purpose, after setting forth his merits, concludes by nominating him as "the *People's Candidate for President.*" The Advertiser says:

"The unanimity with which the resolutions were adopted—and that too, in the largest political meeting ever held in Mobile, composed indiscriminately of Whigs and Democrats—is of significant import, and cannot fail to have an important effect on the present organization of parties."

Among the speeches delivered on the occasion was one by John A. Campbell, a leading member of the party that elected Mr. Polk. Robert Desha presided at the meeting, and the proceedings were characterized throughout with the greatest enthusiasm.

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*Washington and Taylor.*—The Richmond Republican has called attention to the position taken by Gen. Washington, when invited to become a candidate for President, and that which has been assumed by Gen. Taylor, in relation to the proposition of electing him to the same high office.

In reply to a letter addressed to him, Gen. Washington wrote:

"Should it become absolutely necessary for me to occupy the station in which your letter presupposes me, I HAVE DETERMINED TO GO INTO IT PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL ENGAGEMENTS, OF EVERY NATURE WHATSOEVER. A conduct in conformity to this resolution, would enable me, in balancing the various pretensions of different candidates for appointments, TO ACT WITH A SOLE REFERENCE TO JUSTICE AND THE PUBLIC GOOD."

In the answer of the Senate to General Washington's first address to Congress, they say:

"We are sensible, sir, that nothing but the voice of your fellow citizens could have called you from a retreat, chosen with the fondest predilections, endeared by habit, and consecrated to the repose of declining years. We rejoice, and with us all America, that in obedience to the call of our common country, you have returned once more to public life. IN YOU, ALL PARTIES CONFIDE; in you, all interests unite."

In his letter, published in the Troy Post, General Taylor says:

"The Presidential office presents no inducements to me to seek its honors or responsibilities; the tranquility of private life, on the contrary, is the great object of my aspiration on the conclusion of the War—but I am not insensible to the persuasions that my services are yet due to the country, as the country shall see fit to command them; if [illegible] I am satisfied [illegible] more respect to those [illegible] the people [illegible] not be able [illegible] National [illegible] the good of all parties and the National good would be my great and absorbing aim."

The position here assumed by General Taylor is identical with that taken by Gen. Washington; and needs no other sanction than that of the "Father of his Country," to vindicate its propriety.

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*The "Signal" Letter.*—The Cincinnati Gazette says there is no doubt of the authenticity of the letter of Gen. Taylor to the Cincinnati Signal. We never for a moment doubted that it was genuine, and were only surprised that it should have been questioned.

The publication of this letter has caused a great sensation in the Locofoco ranks, and the efforts of the Washington Union and all the lesser organs, have been employed ever since, in endeavoring to translate it into something unfriendly to the Whigs, and, of consequence, calculated to defeat the election of General Taylor to the Presidency. The Whigs understand this. It is a "weak device of the enemy" to distract them—which they may be assured will entirely fail.

We have expressed our opinion of the sentiments of the letter of Gen. Taylor, and in connection with it, our views of the present position, duties and wishes of the Whigs of the Union. We have ventured to say, that they desired to put an end to that political strife which is entered into for the sake of the spoils of office, and that they are now, as they have ever been, opposed to party schemes, to advance particular persons or subserve particular personal interests.

It was this expression of a decided determination to end this party strife and to repudiate the "spoils" doctrine altogether, which has commended this letter of General Taylor to such general favor, and confirmed those who were favorable to his election to the Presidency in their resolves. It is this determination to "kill off" one of their favorite, indeed their only political principle—"to the victors belong the spoils"—which has excited the apprehensions of the Locofoco ranks, and whilst fearing he will be elected, determined them to be more zealous in their opposition to him.

But the people have taken this matter in hand, and approving, as they do, of the determination expressed by Gen. Taylor upon the subject, they will take care *to give him an opportunity of carrying it into practical effect.*—*Baltimore Patriot.*

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## STILL THEY COME!

Two members of one of the Edgecombe companies passed through this place last week, on their way home, having been discharged in Mexico on account of sickness. They left home zealous defenders of Polk and all his blunders, but their eyes have been opened, and they now denounce the President without stint or measure, for his wretched management of our Mexican affairs. Nine-tenths of the volunteers who went to Mexico as Democrats, who have returned at all, have come back Taylor men, good and true. They have seen for themselves, and are satisfied that all which the Whig papers have charged upon the President is not a "*Federal lie.*" The cry is and will be "still they come!" until there will be none left to come but a little squad of office holders and office hunters.—*Highland (N. C.) Messenger.*

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*Gen. Taylor and the Whigs.*—The Democratic Advocate, a Locofoco paper, published at Baton Rouge, the residence of Gen. Taylor, states unequivocally that Gen. Taylor was "opposed to the annexation of Texas on constitutional grounds," and that "he thinks *the war with Mexico could and ought to have been avoided.*"—In this opinion, he concurs with the Whig party.

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Col. Joseph P. Taylor, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, the only brother of Major General Taylor, (who has been for the last year with the Army in Mexico,) has arrived at Cincinnati on a visit to his family, now there.

## BAPTISM OF MR. CLAY.

We copied a few days ago a paragraph stating that Mr. Clay had been baptized "by immersion," as a preparatory step to uniting himself with the Episcopal Church. We have since seen, in the Episcopal Recorder of the 10th inst. a letter from Lexington, [Ky.] giving an interesting description of the ceremony, from which we copy a few paragraphs. The writer says:

"He [Mr. Clay] was baptized in the little parlor at Ashland, on Thursday afternoon the 22d inst. (June,) together with one of his daughters-in-law, (the other being already a member of the Church,) and her four children, by the Rev. Edmond F. Berkeley, Rector of Christ Church, Lexington. The baptism was administered privately, for the reason that the congregation of Christ Church are replacing their old Church with a new edifice, now in rapid progress of erection, and are not suitably situated for the solemn and decent administration of the rite in public.

"When the Minister entered the room on this deeply interesting and solemn occasion, the small assembly, consisting of the immediate family, a few family connections, and the Minister's wife, rose up. In the middle of the room stood a large centre table, on which was placed, filled with water, the magnificent cut-glass vase presented to Mr. Clay by some gentlemen of Pittsburg. On one side of the vase hung the large picture of the family of Washington, himself an Episcopalian by birth, by education, and a devout communicant of the Church; and immediately opposite, on a side table, stood the bust of the lamented Harrison, with a chaplet of withered flowers hung upon his head, who was to have been confirmed in the Church the Sabbath after he died. Around the room were suspended a number of family pictures, and among them the portrait of a beloved daughter, who died some years ago in the triumphs of that faith which her noble father was about to embrace, and a picture of the lately lost son who fell at Buena Vista. Could these silent lookers-on at the scene about transpiring have spoken from the marble and the canvas, they would heartily have approved the act which dedicated the great man to God. There was a deep emotion pervading that small assembly, at the recital, under such circumstances, of the sublime ordinal of the Church; and every heart thrilled with a solemn joy when the merciful covenant was sealed, 'in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.'

"This act will be publicly ratified at the visitation of the Bishop on the third Sunday in July, in the Apostolic rite of Confirmation."

## ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE JUNK.

The Chinese Junk arrived at New York last Saturday morning, after a passage of more than two hundred days from China. The Evening Gazette says that she looks "as much like a huge red morocco shoe, turned up at the toe, as any thing we can compare her to." Her build is that of a whale boat; she is 150 feet long; breadth of beam 25 feet; 12 feet hold; her stern has a rise from the deck of about 30 feet; is built entirely of teak wood, and is very strong; her masts (three) of teak wood, and lateen sails, which she used during her passage; her cables are made of bamboo and anchors of wood; her cabin is 30 feet long, 23 feet wide, and 9½ feet high, painted with designs of birds, beasts, &c.; in the after part of the cabin is a large case, containing one of their principal goddesses, she having [illegible] arms and hands stretched out. She is decorated with watches, flowers, and other offerings, and contains a large number of other curiosities.

The Express says that every person on the land and on the water is astonished at her unique appearance. She is unlike a ship, brig, schooner, sloop, steamer, canal boat, or any other craft. Her stern appears like two or three poop decks, piled one above another, nearly fifty feet above the water, and her rudder, which is latticed, weighs eight tons, and is in shape something like, only much larger than, a canal boat's. It takes forty men to steer her in a gale of wind. Her prow is nearly square, and open in front, with a large wooden anchor projecting out like a figure-head. She has galleries or walks outside, extending from the stern to midships. Her stern is nearly square, and she is gaudily painted with figures. We learn from her commander that it is two hundred and twelve days since she left China. She has floated, drifted, and sailed along, stopping at the Cape of Good Hope and St Helena. She was bound to England, her captain being an Englishman, and the speculation English, but in consequence of the long passage her course was altered and she put into this port, where she will be exhibited for several weeks, and then proceed to her port of destination, in Britain. She has a crew of about fifteen English and fifty Chinese. It is a singular sight to see many of the crew at work, nearly naked, and others in the Chinese garb. She is an excellent sea boat, lies too and drifts with great ease and safety; is about seven hundred tons burden, and has a large supply of provisions and water on board. The commander states that he has experienced very severe weather, particularly off this coast. The passage has been nearly a hundred days less than he anticipated. Her accommodations within are handsome and commodious, and she is filled with curiosities descriptive of the country she came from.

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*The City of Buffalo.*—The most striking characteristic of Buffalo is its vast commerce. It is literally choked up with shipping—with sail vessels, canal and steam boats. One would suppose, to behold these, that there were enough to carry off, at one load, the produce of the fields of a whole State; when, in fact, there are not enough to do the business required of them. In the last two months there have arrived at Buffalo, as tables show, over one million of barrels of flour, two millions of bushels of wheat, and corn in amount almost beyond calculation.—Riding along on the railroad, I saw an almost endless line of canal boats taking this immense amount of produce on to tide water. May all the starving millions soon feel the relief it ought to give!

*Corr. Boston Atlas.*

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*Reduction of Rail Road Fare.*—We are really pleased to see that our Rail Road Company has reduced the fare along the whole line something like 50 per cent. The fare from this place to Weldon (161¼ miles,) is now only $4, and from here to Baltimore only $10. The fare from Charleston to Weldon, a distance of about 325 miles, is now only $8. This is doing the thing in real sensible style, and will be alike advantageous to the Rail Road Company and the community.

*Wilmington Journal.*

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From the last Report of the Richmond, Fredricksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company, it apears that its income, during the year ending on the 31st of March last, was $206,852 52—an increase over that of the previous year of $7,924 52. The current expenses, during the same period, were $86,742 53—leaving a nett profit on the business of the year of $120,115 99. Of this sum $34,218 94 were paid on account of interest and loans of new stock, leaving a balance of $85,897 05. Out of this, the Board, as heretofore announced, declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. in November last, and a similar dividend of 3½ per cent. in May; leaving a balance, to be passed to the credit of profit and loss, of $34,797 05.

*Richmond Whig.*

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*A Sad Truth.*—Of all kindnesses it must be confessed that lending books is one which meets with the least *return!*

## THE TWO GOVERNORS.

The "Standard" avails himself of the fact, that a public Address was made by Governor Briggs, to the President, to let off a squib against Governor Graham, which has evidently been some time on hand, reproaching him with a want of courtesy to the President of the United States, while here, *en route* to the University. It is rather singular, that the Editor should go for an example to Massachusetts, whence he is constantly persuading his readers, that nothing good can come. The President has recently passed through seven or eight States, but this is the only occasion, on which he has been publicly addressed by a Governor. It does not appear, therefore, to say the least, to be the customary mode of reception in the States.

But Governor Graham not only made no Speech, but he did not call on the President so soon as the "Standard" deems fit, and *closed his doors* against him. We *italicise* these words, because we understand that an unworthy attempt has been made, to give circulation to the calumny, that a public insult was offered to the President, by closing the Executive mansion, on his approach. If it be the object of the "Standard," by the covert manner in which this charge is made, to give countenance to that report, the attempt is as disingenuous, as the allegation itself is unfounded. Gov. Graham did not take part in the public ceremonies of reception, nor did official duty or usage require it of him, under any circumstances. Besides, it is well known, that in the opinion of the Governor, and we believe in that of every unprejudiced man in the State, the course of the President in relation to certain military appointments last winter, was wanting in respect to the constituted authorities of North Carolina. It was, in the language of one well qualified to judge, "a breach of military propriety, for which there can be no apology." The "Standard" can, therefore, very well perceive why the Governor, while he did not seek to influence the course of others, would not transcend his duty, by making a parade before the President of official compliments.

As to the hospitality of the Governor's House being extended to Mr. Webster, and not to Mr. Polk, (for it is plainly insinuated that he was bound to invite him there,) we desire only to say, that we had supposed, until the visit of Mr. Webster, that every individual in North Carolina, whether in public or private station, was at liberty to exercise the hospitalities of his domicil in whatever manner, not injurious to the others, he might think proper, without arraignment by stump orators for political effect, or even the partizan Press. We now learn, however, that a new species of sumptuary law is sought to be established; that no one is to be entertained by the Governor, whom certain politicians do not approve, and all who are so fortunate as to receive such endorsement are to be admitted to the Governor's sanctum, peradventure to share his bed. And thus, because one distinguished gentleman, travelling with his family, between whom and that of the Governor an acquaintance had been formed during a sojourn of both at Washington, was entertained by the latter, *therefore*, another, whom he had never seen, was to be treated by him in like manner, under penalty of being denounced for the delinquency. We are very sure that neither the President nor his real friends, those who did not wish to use him for their own purposes, nor any "Democrat" of the least liberality, will thank the "Standard" for the presentment he has made of the two cases. If political capital is sought to be gained out of the President's visit, notwithstanding the profession to the contrary, some other ground must be taken. This can effect nothing.

*Raleigh Register.*

### FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

*Mr. Editor:* In your last Register, you noticed the strictures of the "Standard," upon the neglect of Gov. *Graham* to show due respect to the President of the United States, on his late visit to this city. The reasons given by you, are amply sufficient to justify the course of Gov. G., whose hospitality and courtesy are proverbial, and have never before been disputed. But *other* reasons exist—"plenty as blackberries"—why the Governor, if it pleased him so to do, might with propriety send his carriage to the Depot "to meet *Daniel Webster*, and entertain that gentleman at his mansion during his sojourn"—while he only "made a cold and formal visit to the lodgings" of Mr. *Polk*, without *opening his doors* to that high functionary.

1st. The Constitution and Laws have not made the Governor of North Carolina the landlord of a big State Tavern, and obliged him to stand at his door, like Boniface, to welcome all who may choose to favor him with their custom.

2d. His Excellency has never *voluntarily assumed* the vocation of Inn-keeper, for all great men and their suites, who may be travelling Southward.

3d. The annual salary of the Governor is only $2,000, about half his expenditures, and he cannot well afford to keep *open house*, however desirable, to distinguished travellers.

4th. The Governor has the right which every citizen enjoys, of choosing his associates and friends—there being nothing in the Constitution and Laws, in the Resolutions of '98 and '99, or in the customs of the country, to the contrary.

5th. As a matter of taste, Gov. *Graham* may possibly stand excused for preferring to extend the hospitalities of his house to the Bay State Senator, as an old friend, on account of his *winning ways*—rather than be frozen to death by the awful solemnity and official stateliness of Mr. *Polk*, whom neither the Governor nor any member of his family had ever spoken to, or even seen.

6th *Daniel Webster* is a great man, *per se*, and so known the world over. Mr. *Polk* has an equally extended reputation, for being *officially* great. Gov. *Graham* may be pardoned by all admirers of *true* greatness, for his choice between them.

7th. Mr. *Webster* is a Whig: Gov. *Graham* is a Whig: Mr. *Polk* is thought to be something else. There is an old saw about "birds of a feather," of which our friends, the Democrats, cannot complain; inasmuch as they are estopped by the following instance, in which they have exemplified its truth.

8th. When the said *Daniel Webster* was here, on a visit, scarcely a Democrat honored him with *a call*. Only one, (and that a distinguished gentleman, not now in very high favor with his party,) *opened his doors* to the distinguished stranger. Several applications were made to leading Democrats to unite with the Whigs in an invitation to Mr. W. to a public dinner, of no party character, and there was only one found who was willing to give to that courtesy the sanction of his name. Possibly, our Whig Governor had not quite forgotten this party squeamishness towards his guest.

9th. Mr. *Polk* had declined all invitations to the hospitalities of his friends at their houses, and had signified in advance his determination to stay at a Hotel. Our Governor might have "opened his door" in vain, therefore, since the President had declared he would not come.

The above reasons may have more or less influenced the action of Gov. G., and they may prove more or less satisfactory to those who have brought His Excellency's conduct in question. But, there is ONE reason, high, controlling, [illegible] the honor of North Carolina, why the Governor, or of that State, of all others, ought not to have been *very* courteous towards one, who had a few months before, most grossly insulted both him and the State. For

10th. *Green W. Caldwell* had tendered to the Executive a Company of Volunteers for the Mexican War. In the mean time, the Regimental officers were appointed and commissioned according to law, and Capt. *Caldwell* did not happen to be made Col. Commandant, as he had desired. Another, and a better man was selected—one who is now acknowledged by all to be the very best C[illegible] in the ten Regiments. But Captain *Caldwell* saw no merits equal to his own; and when required to rendezvous at Wilmington, peremptorily refused. The authority of law, and of the highest Executive officer of the State was trampled under [illegible] The doughty Captain collected his men, and [illegible] an inflammatory harangue, urging them to [illegible] And a string of political, mobocratic resolutions was passed, justifying their course, and refusing to fight as North Carolina Volunteers, because, [illegible] south, (as they alleged,) a majority of the Officers appointed by a Whig Governor, were Whigs. [illegible] cause, *in fact*, Green W. Caldwell did not happen to be the man chosen by the Governor [illegible] *highest* office in the Regiment. And [illegible] man whom this *distinguished visiter*, [illegible] *knowledge of the facts*, made a Captain [illegible] of Cavalry in the Regular Army! And [illegible] the act, in defiance of the highest [illegible] North Carolina, which President P[illegible] *reward!* Other Whigs of the Old North, [illegible] were not personally insulted, and who had [illegible] particularly in charge the honor of the S[illegible] were at liberty to shew Mr. *Polk* what [illegible] they pleased. But what friend, political or personal, of Gov. *Graham*, would not have [illegible] for shame, if *he* had so far forgotten what was [illegible] to himself and to the State, as to have shewn [illegible] *ticular empressement*, in welcoming to her [illegible] a recreant son, who had so lately aimed [illegible] bosom a most deadly stab? No: Gov. G. [illegible] *bitterly* felt, that a cold-blooded insult was [illegible] ed, through him, to the State over which he presides; and feeling this, he would have deserved much severer reproaches than the "Standard" has uttered, if his course had been such as the "Standard" deems to be proper. And we trust that [illegible] suggestion of the "Standard" is true, that the Governor "would not have called upon the President *at all*, if he had not known that he would [illegible] meet him at Chapel Hill, as President *ex officio* of the Board of Trustees, when he would be obliged to exchange civilities with him, and treat him with the respect due to his great office." We say, we *hope* this is true, for in our opinion, nothing else could have excused *him* for shewing Mr. *Polk* the least respect.

Gov. *Briggs* was free to honor the *President* to his heart's content. His authority had not been contemned. His State had not been wronged [illegible] insulted. His course was, therefore, right; and the "Standard" may well enough say, that "Gov. *Briggs* knew what his duty was, and performed it like a man." And our bosom swells with pride when we say, that Gov. *Graham* also "knew what his duty was, and *he performed it like a man*" also.

NORTH CAROLINA WHIGS

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## SUPREME COURT.

The Judges of this Tribunal have commenced delivering Opinions on Causes brought before this Term. The following are the first delivered:

By Ruffin, C. J., in Kea *v.* Robeson, Ex'r. Equity from Bladen, reversing the order and directing the deposition to be read. Also, in Corran *v.* Wood, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hubbard *v.* Marsh, from [illegible] affirming the judgment below. Also, in Amis *v.* Amis, from Granville, declaring that there is error in the interlocutory decree. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Williams *v.* Miller, from Stokes, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Conoon *v.* S[illegible] from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Barringer *v.* Edwards, in Equity, from [illegible] ford, dismissing the Bill with costs.

By Daniel, J., in Smith *v.* Ingram, from A[illegible] affirming the judgment below. Also, in G[illegible] *v.* McLauchlin, from Richmond, affirming [illegible] judgment below. Also, in McPhaul *v.* G[illegible] from Robeson, affirming the judgment below.

By Nash, J., in State *ex rel.* Miller *v.* [illegible] from Surry, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, [illegible] Holder *v.* Jones, from Surry, declaring that there is error in the order appealed from. Also, in [illegible] mans *v.* Coffin, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Doub *v.* Hauser, [illegible] from Stokes, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Murry to use of Downing *v.* Windley, [illegible] Washington, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Godett, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Hafner *v.* Black, in Equity from Lincoln, dismissing the Bill with costs. Also, in R[illegible] *v.* Gant, in Equity from Orange, dismissing the Bill with costs. Also, in State *v.* White, from [illegible] declaring that there is no error in the judgment below. Also, in Cocke *v.* Norris, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment below.

*Raleigh Reg.*

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The following receipt has been [illegible] us by a Waccamaw rice planter of [illegible] respectability, with the assurance that it has been attended with perfect success in very many instances:

*Charleston Mercury.*

*A Receipt for Curing Dropsy.*—[illegible] hand of best tobacco, or in small twists, [illegible] fine ashes, put the ashes into a bottle of Madeira wine; give of the solution one dessert spoonful three times a day, increasing the dose until you arrive at a tablespoon full. In a desperate case, however, the dose may be increased—in such cases, perhaps, double.

After taking this for some time, for a change take porter for a short time, two teaspoons of pulverized saltpetre to a bottle of porter, a tumbler full three times a day, and then continue as before mentioned with the solution of tobacco and Madeira wine. A dose of jalap and cream of tartar ought to be given about once a month.

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*American Authors.*—Mr. Richard Bentley, the great London Publisher, in the London Times of the 29th of June, says that between £14,000 and £15,000 have been paid by him to three American authors alone!

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Hon. John Quincy Adams completed his 80th year, on Sunday, the 11th inst.

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## The Agent for the Heirs of the

Estate of John McArn, dec'd, is requested to [illegible] a meeting of the Heirs for the purpose of transacting business of importance. It is expected he will be prepared for a settlement, for where so much business of importance is entrusted to one man, there should be a settlement at least once in two years.

AN HEIR.

July 15. 72-2t

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## $5 Reward.

FOR a bound boy by the name of George Chaivus, who absconded from my [illegible] the 12th instant, about fourteen or fifteen years old, of tolerable fair complexion, fair and straight hair, with some red specks on one side of his face, and a scar on his chin, caused by a fall. He may endeavor to call himself G. Hunsucker or G. Brown. He had on when he left a blue Kentucky Jeans coat, dark pants, and a white fur crowned hat, all pretty much worn. The brim of the hat was tacked on both sides. No shoes. I have no doubt but he will try to make his way to Rockfish Factory or Fayetteville, or the [illegible] Any person that will deliver him to me, or confine him in any Jail within the State, so that I can get him again, will receive the above reward. By cross examination he may be caught. He will not confine himself to the truth at all times; as he can talk Scotch as pat as any old woman.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Mill Creek, Moore co., July 5, 1847. 72-3t

# OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 20, 1847.

PROSPECTS OF OUR RAIL ROAD.—We understand that steps will be immediately taken to raise a fund for making a Survey of the route for the Rail Road from Raleigh to Camden, under the superintendence of a Corps of Engineers to be selected by the Capitalists of Boston who have purchased the Portsmouth and Roanoke Road, who are about to extend that Road to the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and who have taken so lively an interest in the success of our Link in the great chain of Roads. There will be no difficulty in securing the necessary amount.

We learn further, that on the 15th inst. books of subscription were opened at Weldon to the stock of the Company chartered by our last Legislature, to fill the space from the present terminus of the Portsmouth Road to and by Weldon to the Gaston Road. A sufficient amount was promptly subscribed, by the citizens and the Boston Company, and the first instalment paid in. A partial survey of the route has already been made, and it is supposed that the junction will be made at a point near Littleton, on the Gaston road. A meeting of the Stockholders will soon be held, and the Company organized by the appointment of officers.

It is expected that this road, in first rate order, will be ready for the next Spring's travel.

THE CONNECTING LINK.—The Camden (S. C.) Journal of Wednesday says:—"We are happy to announce to our readers, that the long expected connection, by way of Raleigh and Camden, of the North and South Carolina Rail Road, is in a fair way of completion. A proposition from Boston capitalists, to the North and South Carolina people, has been received, and will doubtless be accepted. If we have understood the matter correctly, these capitalists propose to subscribe $2,[illegible] towards the construction of the road, which is estimated to cost $3,000,000, leaving [illegible] only of the entire cost, to be subscribed by the citizens of North and South Carolina and Georgia. A convention has been called to be held in this town on the 28th instant, which will no doubt be generously attended by the friends of the Metropolitan route."

The citizens of Camden, by the following resolution adopted in town meeting, have invited a Convention in that town:—

*Resolved*, That the cities of Charleston, Augusta, Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Raleigh, and the intervening counties in North Carolina, and the Presidents of the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads, be invited to send Delegates to a Convention to meet at this place on the 28th inst. to take into consideration the subject of constructing a Rail road to connect the Raleigh and Gaston road with the South Carolina road at this place; and to devise ways and means for raising funds for a survey and estimate of the cost of said road; and that his Honor the Intendant of the Town of Camden, do nominate and appoint twenty Delegates to represent this district of Kershaw in said Convention.

In acceptance of the invitation thus tendered, a meeting was held in this town yesterday afternoon, at which the Rail Road Commissioners were authorised to appoint Delegates.

SIMPLICITY.—A writer in the Raleigh Star contends that if the Rail Road from Raleigh to Camden is built, Fayetteville would lose all its trade! With a proper appreciation of the writer's concern for Fayetteville, we would be glad to ask him where our trade would go?—whether it would take a trip of pleasure to Camden, for the sake of the ride on the Rail Road, and to be forever in a shopping port where it got there than where it left here? or would it take the other route to Raleigh, and thence to Petersburg? Is it credible that any person who [illegible] to be possessed of such a [illegible] ideas as that our trade [illegible] any where else than to Wilmington? Charleston and Petersburg are each [illegible] miles from us. Wilmington is 80, or perhaps 110 by water. Rail Road transportation to those two points would be about six times as expensive as water transportation to Wilmington. Iron can actually be brought, nay *has been* brought, from New York, through Wilmington and Fayetteville, and waggoned to Raleigh, at less expense than the freight on the Rail Road from Petersburg to Raleigh! And yet our trade is to be lost—to go off to those distant and expensive markets.

The Star writer sneers at Wilmington.

A NOTE OF WARNING TO THE 3D DISTRICT!—We [illegible] our Whig friends of the adjoining District against the danger of defeat from the fact that there is no candidate out in opposition to Col. Barringer. A letter which we have just received from a well informed friend in that District induces us again to recur to the subject. He assures us that *he has reason to believe, that there is a concerted movement among the Locofocos to run Mr. Locke privately*, in the hope that the apathy of the Whigs, who suppose that there is no opposition, and therefore no necessity to attend the polls, may secure them a victory.

Our correspondent adds, "I cannot suppose that Mr. Locke would lend himself to such a course," (we are sure he would not)—"but I have no doubt it is in contemplation by his political friends—at least by some of them."

Whigs of the 3d District! we trust you will take especial care to defeat this unworthy scheme, and to elect your candidate by a triumphant vote—a vote which shall not only put the seal of your reprobation upon such a trick, but express your confidence in and regard for Col. Barringer, and your utter hostility to this Polk Administration, its war, and its conduct generally.

Remember that the Election takes place on Thursday the 5th of August.

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated

SALEM, N. C., July 13, 1847.

*Dear Sir:* To day I had the pleasure of hearing the Hon. Augustine H. Shepperd address a number of his fellow citizens in this place. His opponent was not present. Mr S. made a very sensible and argumentative speech, touching upon all the issues which have entered into the discussions of the two great political parties of the country for sometime past; and in addition an animadverting severely on President Polk's Administration; especially on his policy with regard to the Mexican War.

As a Whig, Mr. Shepherd is Orthodox to the core; and nothing but sheer indifference on the part of the Whigs of the District can prevent his being triumphantly elected. The consciousness that they have a majority in the District should not lull them into a dangerous security, that would involve them in an inglorious defeat; but on the day of the election, every Whig should be at his post, in order to cast his suffrage for the well tried and faithful public servant and Whig veteran, who advocates and cherishes those principles which should be dear to every freeman and patriot.

I don't know when I have seen as much enthusiasm manifested as on this occasion among the Whigs of this, the Thermopylæ of Whig principles in Stokes.

The Oats harvest has commenced in this region of country, and the crop is remarkably fine. Corn looks well in this and the adjoining counties and from present indications the crop will be very abundant.

A new Post office has been established in Anson County, called Pee Dee, and R. Crump, Esq. is appointed Postmaster.

The loss by the burning of Hall & Armstrong's Distillery at Wilmington, is stated by the papers of that place at only from $400 to $600.

MR. CLAY.—Few things in the eventful life of this great man should exercise a greater influence on mankind, or contribute more to his own enduring fame, to say nothing of his future interests, than his recent public profession of that Religion for which men engaged as he has been, generally have so little taste or time. The scene of his baptism is described in an article which we copy in another column.

The reader will observe mention made in that article of a Picture of the Washington Family.—We have long known the history of that picture, but have not been at liberty to state it. We cannot resist the inclination, however, to say, that after Mr. Clay's defeat in 1844, a North Carolina gentleman engaged the celebrated Painter, Sully, of Philadelphia, to execute that work for him; that, when completed, he had it splendidly framed, and paid its transportation to Ashland. The whole cost is said to have been about $1000. It now adorns the halls of the venerable Patriot, a noble offering from one who is as bountiful to the poor as he is liberal to the faithful public servant. We do not wish to incur his displeasure by mentioning his name; but we will say, that of all the thousand presents showered upon Mr. Clay, none can have been more acceptable, as well on account of its intrinsic value as of the unostentatious manner of its presentation.

GOV. GRAHAM AND MR. POLK.—We refer the reader to the admirable justification, from the Register, of Gov. Graham's course towards Mr. Polk, during his visit to this State.

NEW PAPER.—We learn that our friend Col. John W. Cameron has issued Proposals for publishing a paper in Wadesborough, Anson County, N. C. We have not seen his Prospectus; but learn with pleasure that he will be sustained by a very numerous subscription list to begin with. We have no doubt that he will make an excellent paper of it. He has the requisite talents, and we think the even more essential requisite, *tact*, which few persons acquire so readily as in a printing office, where Col. Cameron, years ago, graduated. He will be an able advocate of the Whig cause.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—To the next House of Representatives there are 89 Whigs to 70 Locofocos already elected. In the same States last year 102 Locos to 62 Whigs were elected. The Union's calculation for the States yet to elect, made some time ago, before some of the recent elections had taken place, was as follows:—

| | *Whig.* | *Loco Foco.* |
|---|---|---|
| Maine, (vacancy,) | 0 | 4 |
| Rhode Island, (vacancy,) | 1 | 0 |
| Maryland, | 4 | 2 |
| North Carolina, | 6 | 3 |
| Alabama, | 1 | 6 |
| Mississippi, | 0 | 4 |
| Louisiana, | 1 | 3 |
| Kentucky, | 7 | 3 |
| Tennessee, | 5 | 6 |
| Indiana, | 2 | 8 |
| Iowa, | 0 | 2 |
| Virginia, (vacancy,) | 0 | 1 |
| | 27 | 42 |
| Already elected, | 89 | 70 |
| | 116 | 112 |

Whig majority, according to the organ's last estimate, 4!

It is thus rendered as certain as any thing well can be, that the Whigs will have a majority in the next House. Of course we shall have a Whig Speaker, Whig committees, and a Whig examination into abuses, a thing which could not be got at at all during the last Congress, as the Locofocos voted down whatever inquiry they were afraid to grant.

Gen. Daniel has been cracked up to the people of the Halifax District as a likely man for the next Speakership; and the democracy of this district are assured that Congress can't get along without Gen. McKay as Chairman of the Ways and Means. But, even should these gentlemen get back to Congress, the country will find abundant [illegible] of their services in those high places—a deprivation which we think can be borne without total ruin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Union attributes the election to Congress of two Whigs in this State, to a coalition between the Whigs and the abolitionists. It may be so, for all we know; but where did these abolitionists come from? They were not originally Whigs; for the Whigs have been in a hopeless minority in New Hampshire. They must have been Locofocos. As long as they helped that party to elect Congressmen, they were very clever fellows; but now that they vote for Whigs the Union cannot find terms of reproach strong enough to apply to them.

Why does not the Union abuse the abolitionists who elect Wilmot the Locofoco abolitionist from Pennsylvania?

NEW TRIAL GRANTED TO BARFIELD.—We learn that the Supreme Court has granted a new trial to John Barfield, who was convicted at our last Superior Court of the murder of Alfred Flowers.

THE CROPS.—A letter from Deep River, Moore County, says, that Wheat is very good in that neighborhood, though somewhat damaged by bad and wet weather. Corn crops look promising. Cotton very indifferent.

GEN. TAYLOR'S POLITICS.—A venerable gentleman, writing to us from Georgia, says that some of the democratic papers of that State claim Gen. Taylor for a democrat. He thinks it would have been very different if Gen. Taylor had lost instead of gaining the battles he has fought in Mexico, and adds, "It puts one in mind of an honest son of Erin, who, speaking of the distinguished characters of Europe and America, said that all the great men in Europe and America were Irish; in Europe there were Canning, Castlereagh, Burdett, Wellington, and Brougham; in America, Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, Calhoun, Crawford and McDuffie. A by-stander observed, there was another great man he had forgotten—there was Bonaparte. 'By my soul, but you're right, sir. I knew the whole family of them in Ireland; they were called Bonapatricks—but for party purposes was changed to Bonaparte.'"

GEN. TAYLOR.—A letter from a former distinguished Member of Congress to a most influential democrat, written in April last, is published in the Baltimore Patriot. The writer has served with Gen. Taylor, knows him well, and thus speaks of him:—

I can say in general terms, that he is a Whig, but no Federalist. He belongs to the Republican school of politics. And this is about all that I can state with certainty on the subject of his political predilections. But little as I know of his views upon particular questions, yet, I am willing to trust him. He is my first choice, and it is my opinion that, if he can be induced to run, (which is by no means certain, for his modesty is equal to his merit,) he will be elected President by acclamation. I mean to do all in my power to overcome his reluctance to suffer his name to be presented; not so much on account of his being a Whig, but because I esteem him as a great and good man, possessing a clear, sound, vigorous mind, and an honest, elevated, and patriotic heart. I wish to see him elected President, not so much because he is a successful General, (and on the score of his services he is entitled to the first honors of the nation,) but because, from his brilliant exploits, and the hold he has upon the confidence and gratitude of the people, I believe that he is capable of rendering and will render to the country more real and substantial service in the office of President, than any politician in the nation, however able and patriotic he might be. He will, if elected, go into power with a reputation pure and spotless as the unstained snow, upon which the breath of party malignity has never blown. He will be unsoiled by the dust of the political arena, uncontaminated by the strife, and toil, and bitterness of party, which the best and the bravest, who have been long in the trade of politics, must see, and feel, and suffer from, in a greater or less degree.

A man situated as Gen. Taylor is, unchained to the car of party, who will go into office unshackelled, and free to act out the dictates of a strong mind, and an honest heart, could leave a model administration behind him. He could carry out that purifying process in the correction of abuses, of which you and I have heard so much and seen the necessity. I believe he is the man to do it. * * * * * He more resembles Washington than any living man—not as a successful General, but in the purity, simplicity, and greatness of his character—in his sound understanding, strong will, indomitable courage, united with a fond of common sense, and an intuitive knowledge of men, which constitute the great practical man. He is plain, frank, firm, brave, just, without a particle of arrogance or selfishness. He is a man who does not know how to utter a falsehood. He never, in word, deed, or look, deceived friend or foe. His word once passed, whether it be to a naked Indian in Florida, or to a thieving Ranchero in Mexico, has ever been held sacred. And the promise of a favor, or a flogging, was sure to be redeemed.

COL. DONIPHAN.—The Locofoco papers are quite delighted with an extract from the Speech of this gallant officer at St. Louis, in reply to the address made to him by Col. Benton, on behalf of the citizens, at the public reception given to him and his regiment on their return home. The extract which so pleases them, is that in which he denounces some of the sentiments of Mr. Corwin, in his speech in the Senate last winter. The Whigs generally entirely concur with Col. Doniphan in his repudiation of the unpatriotic portions of Mr. Corwin's speech. Indeed, we presume that none but abolitionists approve of those portions.

But there is another extract from Col. Doniphan's speech which does not receive so much favor at the hands of the Locofocos. It is this:—

"Of Gen. Taylor I can safely speak, having been through all his lines of operation. He has gained four distinguished victories—perhaps the most brilliant victories that have ever been gained on this continent—and yet he has gained nothing. Why, sir, (turning to Mr Benton,) is it that the efforts of our army are like the efforts of a fevered patient, who spends all his strength in spasms, and as soon as they are over, is prostrated? After the brilliant victories which they have achieved, they have been forced, for want of men, ammunition, money and conveyances, to leave until the enemy have been able to gain strength anew, and then the battles have to be fought over again. In our victories, nothing has been gained. Suppose Gen. Taylor remains where he is, will he have gained any thing? He has been there ever since last September, and unless some better means are afforded him, he will remain there until next October! The expense of this war is enormous. I have been told that $1,000,000 a week has been paid to sustain the war, and yet Gen. Taylor lies in the very position where he was eight months ago, and there he must lie.

"Although I have not been over Gen. Scott's line of operations, yet it is clear that he cannot sustain himself from the want of means. He may take the city of Mexico, but he cannot sustain himself there—take it he may, but it is impossible for him to keep it. For Santa Anna, although he was stoned when he went to the city of Mexico, from some cause has gained new strength; some thought that it arose from Gen. Scott's proclamation; and will soon have an army sufficient to cope with Gen. Scott."

This is a severe, but not less just than severe, censure of the Administration. It comes, too, from the distinguished officer quoted by the Locofocos themselves. In another part of Col. Doniphan's speech the true position of the Whig party, of which that officer is himself a member, is clearly and truly set forth. "When first commenced (says Col. D.) the war was denounced by a large party in our country—*the party to which I belong*—as a war for political purposes. But when soldiers were to be raised for its prosecution, you find that *men of all parties*—the opposers and the advocates, the abettors and the accused—were ready to engage in the war, to rally under the same standard, to fight in the same tented field."

The great Chicago Convention in favor of National appropriations for the improvement of Western Lakes, Harbors, and Rivers, was attended by Delegates from 17 States. There were none from Virginia, or North or South Carolina. The Hon. Edward Bates of Missouri was President, with a number of Vice Presidents.

Letters were read from Hon. Henry Clay, Jos. Grinnell, Thomas H. Benton, Silas Wright, Lewis Cass, Martin Van Buren, and others. Mr. Benton, on the whole, may be said to be in favor of Federal appropriations for the improvement desired. Mr. Wright's views are in the main similar to those entertained by the Missouri Senator. Gen. Cass writes to the Convention that he cannot attend, but gives no opinion on the lake and harbor question. Mr. Van Buren, in a brief letter, wishes success "to all constitutional efforts" for Western improvements. Mr. Clay, in an equally brief letter, cordially concurs "in what is announced to be the object of the Convention."

Mr. Cass's letter is a rare specimen of non-committalism, as follows:—

DETROIT, May 29, 1847.

*Dear Sir:* I am much obliged to you for your kind attention in transmitting me an invitation to attend the Convention on Internal Improvement which will meet in Chicago in July. Circumstances, however, will put it out of my power to be present at that time. I am, dear sir, respectfully, yours,

LEWIS CASS.

When it was read, there were shouts of laughter, and it was *encored*, and read a second time.

A number of able speeches were delivered, "A Declaration of Sentiments" adopted, and Committees appointed to further the objects of the meeting.

GENUINE LOCOFOCOISM.—A writer in the Tarborough Free Press charges the Hon. A. H. Arrington, formerly member of Congress from that District, and now a candidate, with "leaving a sick wife and father, and going to Congress and qualifying, and *setting his pay to running*, and then being absent for nearly all the session, and receiving from 12 to $1500, (enough to buy a farm,) for services not rendered." The writer, and the Press, and Arrington, and Daniel, in whose favor the piece is written, are all thorough-going Locofocos. Daniel has been guilty of the same practice as that charged against Arrington, though on a less extensive scale.

The Wilmington Journal denies that it contended that the democracy would appreciate Gen. McKay more highly for the declaration he made to Mr. Hall, alluded to in our two last papers. We gave our readers the benefit of the Journal's own language on the subject, and it then seemed to us, as it now does, that that language could not possibly receive any other construction than that which we gave it.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

Through the City of Mexico is received, a Proclamation of Gen. Kearney, dated March 1st, in which he announces to the people of California that he had been appointed by the President of the United States the Civil Governor of California, and that he had entered on the discharge of the duties of that office. [From this it is inferred that Com. Stockton has abdicated, and graciously permitted Gen. Kearney to reign in his stead.] The Proclamation promises protection to the religion, the persons, and the property of the inhabitants; and closes with the following most remarkable paragraphs, (which, by the way, we doubt not were prepared at Washington.)—

"It is the desire and intention of the United States to procure for California as speedily as possible a free Government like that of their own territories, and they will very soon invite the inhabitants to exercise the rights of free citizens in the choice of their own representatives, who may enact such laws as they deem best adapted to their interests and well being. But until this takes place, the laws actually in existence, which are not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, will continue in force until they are revoked by competent authority; and persons in the exercise of public employments will for the present remain in them, provided they swear to maintain the said Constitution and faithfully to discharge their duties.

"The undersigned by these presents absolves all the inhabitants of California of any further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and regards them as citizens of the United States. Those who remain quiet and peaceable will be respected and protected in their rights; but should any one take up arms against the Government of this territory, or join such as do so, or instigate others to do so—all these he will regard as enemies, and they will be treated as such.

"When Mexico involved the United States in war the latter had not time to invite the Californians to join their standard as friends, but found themselves compelled to take possession of the country to prevent its falling into the hands of some European power. In doing this there is no doubt that some excesses, some unauthorized acts were committed by persons in the service of the United States, and that in consequence some of the inhabitants have sustained losses in their property. These losses shall be duly investigated, and those who are entitled to indemnification shall receive it.

"For many years California has suffered great domestic convulsions; from civil wars, like poisoned fountains, have flowed calamity and pestilence over this beautiful region. These fountains are now dried up; the stars and stripes now float over California, and as long as the sun shall shed its light they will continue to wave over her, and over the natives of the country, and over those who shall seek a domicil in her bosom; and under the protection of this flag agriculture must advance, and the arts and sciences will flourish like seed in a rich and fertile soil.

"Americans and Californians! from henceforth one people. Let us then indulge one desire, one hope; let that be for the peace and tranquility of our country. Let us unite like brothers, and mutually strive for the improvement and advancement of this our beautiful country, which within a short period cannot fail to be not only beautiful, but also prosperous and happy.

"Given at Monterey, capital of California, this 1st day of March, of the year of our Lord 1847, and of the Independence of the United States the 71st.

S. W. KEARNY, Brig Gen U. S. A.
and Governor of California."

FROM THE RANDOLPH HERALD.

*Mr. Editor:* As the contemplated project of connecting the waters of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rivers, by means of a Canal, is daily attracting attention in this region, I desire to offer a few remarks, through the columns of your valuable paper, on this important subject.

On the first vibration, Mr. Editor, I must confess, I felt misgivings as to the propriety of commencing a work of such magnitude, believing it to be, as I did, visionary and of doubtful result. But now, that I have paid some attention to the subject, and having traversed the country through which it is designed this Canal should pass, I am entirely convinced of its practicability, and of the great advantages to be derived from it, by the people in this region, as well as by Fayetteville *our legitimate market*.

To Fayetteville, Mr. Editor, this would be a work of infinite importance—vastly more so than her rail road, in which she appears to have taken so deep an interest. She is dependent on this section of North Carolina for nearly all her supplies, which are now conveyed to her, at an expense which her highest prices will not justify. Consequently, if facilities are not afforded at home, we must look abroad for a market. Our vast resources must necessarily be diverted to the markets of South Carolina, and Virginia, to the lasting detriment and shame of our own State.

The industrious citizens of this long neglected portion of North Carolina, having become *weary* of delay, are now inviting attention to their condition. Will Fayetteville and Wilmington neglect to improve this favorable opportunity to advance their own interest? Will they not use every exertion to secure to themselves, the trade of the rich valley of the Yadkin, which is so eagerly sought by others?

As an evidence, Mr. Editor, of the desire with which South Carolina covets the trade of Western N. C., it is only necessary to refer your readers to a communication in a late No. of the Charleston Courier, from an intelligent gentleman of the interior, which is not more remarkable for the calculating ingenuity with which he dissects Western Carolina, by rail roads, than for the greediness with which he attempts to snatch from our lips the cup of our prosperity.

Virginia, too, enters the list as a competitor for our western trade, and between her and South Carolina, will be distributed that trade which will enrich them by impoverishing us. A.

Anson, N. C., June 26, 1847.

RECALL OF THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER

The rumor of the recall of the Brazilian Minister, which was so rife a short time since, and then died away for want of confirmation, turns out to be true. The Washington Union says:

"We regret to learn that the Chevalier Gaspar Jose de Lisboa has been recalled by the Court of Brazil, as its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States."

Mr. Lisboa's recall has its origin in the difficulties into which Mr. Wise, late U. S. Minister in Brazil, involved himself and succeeded also in involving the diplomatic relations of the two countries. The apprehension which has been expressed, that a serious difficulty may grow out of this affair, will, we trust, not be realized. That there is danger that the hitherto harmonious relations between the two countries may be interrupted, is not sufficiently contradicted by the following remarks of the Washington Union, to relieve the anxiety which must be felt on the subject in many quarters:

"We sincerely trust and believe that the recall of Mr. Lisboa will not expose the amicable relations of the two countries to the danger of any interruption. We are very desirous of preserving the best feelings towards Brazil; and we will not permit ourselves to believe that her government does not cordially reciprocate the sentiment. Mr. Lisboa is recalled, but no passports have been offered to Mr. Wise. Mr. Tod, our new minister, is now on his way to Rio Janeiro; and we cannot doubt that frank and mutual explanations will restore our former relations to the best footing. It has certainly been the desire of our administration to do full justice to the Brazilian government, without compromitting either her rights or our own. Mr. Tod will, we have no doubt, express this sentiment in the frankest manner.

"We understand, from the Emperor's late official message to the Deputies, that he is not altogether satisfied with the arrangement which was made through Mr. Lisboa; and it is also said that the ministry which had recalled Mr. Lisboa, have been superseded by a new cabinet. A new minister on the part of the United States, and a new ministry on the part of the Emperor, will, we trust, remove every difficulty, and restore the best relations between the two countries."

*Revulsion in the Corn Trade.*—The New York Journal of Commerce says:

"The price of corn (maize) is now so different from the expectation of the owners far West, that the charges are more than the article is worth.—Large parcels of corn and some other produce have been abandoned to the forwarders, and many cargoes the consignees would sell for the charges. The original purchase money is therefore a total loss, and where the owners are able, they will suffer a still further loss."

The Editor of the Nashville Union, who declared that, "so long as the present tariff remains undisturbed, the price of provisions must remain high," can, perhaps, explain to the corn-growers of Tennessee how this fall was occasioned. The new tariff is in successful operation, so the Locofocos tell us, and in the same breath, they say that farm produce, sent here for a foreign market, is a loss to the Western sender, and that, if he is able, he will have to pay something besides. This looks like being obliged to pay for being hanged. Under the old tariff, we know, the farmers got something for their corn, but under the new law the free-traders say it is worse than nothing to the Western owner.—*N. Y. Express.*

## MARRIED,

In Marlborough District, S. C., by the Rev. Mr. Beatty, Mr. T. A. VESTAL, of Wadesborough, N. C., to Miss CATHARINE TERRILL, of Marlborough.

In Montgomery county, on the 11th instant, by Thomas Williams, Esq., Mr. JAS. McQUEEN to Miss NANCY BRITT, daughter of Mr. Wm. Britt.

## DIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 10th ult., Mr BENJAMIN BLEDSOE, in the 58th year of his age. The deceased on the morning of his death was at work near his house, preparing ground for planting potatoes, and not coming on being called to his breakfast, one of his children was sent after him and found him a corpse between his house and where he had been at work. He has left a widow and five children to lament their loss.—*Com.*

In Montgomery county, on the 10th ult., after a lingering disease of six months, Mr. JNO. HARPER, aged upwards of 80 years.

In Wake county, on the 25th ult., Mr. WILLIAM HALIBURTON, a Revolutionary soldier, in the 87th year of his age. Also, on the 27th, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. JAMES H. TERRELL.

At Cerralvo, Mexico, on the 2d day of November, 1846, WM. S. PARKER, of Halifax county, N. C. The deceased was a Volunteer in the "Lafayette Volunteer Company," Capt. Desay, 1st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 40 a 50 | Iron, | 4½ a 5 |
| Ditto, apple, | 40 a 42 | Molasses, | 24 a 28 |
| Bacon, | 9 a 9½ | Oats, | 40 |
| Coffee, | 8 a 10 | Nails, cut, | 5½ |
| Cotton, | 10¼ a 10¾ | Sugar, br'n, | 8 a 10 |
| Corn, | 70 a 75 | Salt, bu., | 60 |
| Candles, F. F., | 13 a 15 | Ditto, sack, | $1 50 a 1¾ |
| Flour, | 6¼ a 6¾ | Wheat, | 90 a 1 00 |
| Feathers, | 26 a 28 | Whiskey, | 35 a 40 |
| Pork, | 5 | Beeswax, | 24 a 25 |
| Pees, | 90 a $1 | Rags, | 1½ a 2 |
| 4-4 Brown Sheetings, | | | 8½ cents. |
| Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, | | | 18 " |

REMARKS.—Bacon 9 to 9½. Changes in other produce noted above.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Fayetteville Flour 7 to 7 50. Corn dull at 85 to 90. Common Timber 5 50; good 8 50; Shipping 8 12 to 10. Virgin dip Turpentine 2 70 to 2 75; Yellow 2 40 to 2 42—market nearly bare—Tar 1 85. Bacon 10½. Flooring Boards 8 to 8 50; wide 5 to 5 50; Scantling 4 00.

At New York, Cotton is still dull, with limited sales, and without change of prices. Uplands 9⅝ to 12½. Stock on hand large, about 100,000 bales. Grain has improved. Wheat 110 to 130. Corn 63 to 74. Flour is firmer and a little higher, Sales at 5 75 to 6 12. Whiskey 25 to 26.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5¾ to 11. Flour 5 to 5 50. Corn 75 to 80.

## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 10.—Schrs. Mary Gorton from East Greenwich, R. I., Ann Jane from Shallotte, Tangent from Charleston. 12.—Schr. Marion from Little River. 16.—Schrs. Ootesie from Boston, Ranger from do., L. P. Smith from New York; Brig Nonpareil from Boston.

## LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
### MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A FULL Meeting of the Stockholders of the new Hotel Company is absolutely necessary on business of importance. It will be held at 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday next the 24th inst., at the Hotel; and all who cannot attend personally are requested to attend by proxy.

A. McLEAN, Sec'y.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Note or Account, are informed that unless they call and settle with him before the 1st day of August next, they may expect to find their accounts and notes in the hands of an officer.

J. BROOKSBANK.

July 17, 1847. 72-2w

## A GREAT BARGAIN
## IN DEEP RIVER LANDS!

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION on Deep River, 12 miles North West of Carthage, containing 500 acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco.

It is seldom that such an inducement is offered to purchasers to buy. The Land will be sold for two-thirds of the original cost a few years since, and the entire crop of Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils, a good stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, thrown in. Immediate application is desired, as I am determined to sell the first opportunity.

DONALD STREET.

Moore county, July 16, 1847. 72tf

☞ The Hillsborough Recorder will insert six times, and forward account to this Office.

## STEAMER RICHLAND.

This light draught and substantially built Boat is now undergoing a thorough examination, and will be fully repaired and ready for active business the ensuing Fall. Capt. Brock has engaged Mr. Hall T. McGee, on Boyce & Co's wharf, Charleston, to act as Agent of this Boat, who will particularly attend to receiving and forwarding all Goods consigned to his care, to be shipped by this Boat, free of any charges for receiving and forwarding;—so that the shippers will only be charged with the actual expenses paid out by the Agent on their goods. Mr. McGee will also forward all cotton and produce shipped by this Boat free of charges for receiving and forwarding.

Capt. Brock has been for the last three years actively and successfully running this Boat from Charleston to this place; and whilst he tenders his sincere thanks to a generous public for the support and encouragement he has received, he confidently appeals to them for a continuation of their liberal support, and assures them, if the most unremitted attention to business, with the greatest desire to please those who patronise him, will insure success, he feels assured he will deserve it.—And now that he has relieved the shipper from the heavy charge of receiving and forwarding in Charleston, he thinks this will be an additional reason with the shipper to patronize his Boat.

D. S. HARLLEE, Agent.

Cheraw, July 6. 72-9w

## RANAWAY

FROM my plantation, about the 1st of June last, my negro man STEPHEN. He is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, and weighs 140 or 150 pounds; very black complexion, speaks quick when spoken to, smiling countenance, brisk motion, and has a large and notable scar on his forehead, caused by the falling of a follower block upon him. When he draws down his hat or cap it is not discernible. I understand he was seen a few days ago in Richmond county, N. C., in the neighborhood of Dr. John Malloy's, where he passes as a free man—says his name is Scott, that he was raised in Fayetteville, N. C., and is a blacksmith by trade. Stephen can do tolerable good work in the shop. I think he will make his way to Fayetteville, or Lumberton, Robeson county, N. C., as he is acquainted with a great many free mulattoes at those places. I will pay a liberal reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in jail so that I get him. He may perhaps get some person to write him a free pass. Any information concerning the said runaway may be communicated to me at my residence near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C.

HENRY EASTERLING.

July 5, 1847. 72-6w

☞ The Subscriber will be glad to settle accounts, (for or against,) with all who can make it convenient, during the present month. He will also be glad to receive orders for Law Books, &c., to be filled on the best terms during his approaching visit to the Northern cities.

July 5. E. J. HALE.

## By this Morning's Mail.

### Important from Mexico!

Accounts from Vera Cruz to the 6th inst. have been received at New Orleans. They bring nothing direct from the Army.

We have no further information (says the Picayune) of the march of Gen Pillow. Had any disaster occurred to him, the news could scarcely have failed to reach Vera Cruz promptly.

A letter from Vera Cruz says that Brig. Gen'l Pierce would leave that city in a day or two at the head of 4000 troops. When they reach Gen Scott he will have over 14,000 men under his command. Whether he will await the arrival of Gen Pierce we have no means of determining, but the impression at Puebla and the city of Mexico is decided that he would move at an earlier day than these reinforcements could reach him.

By this arrival we have files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 29th of June. In the *Diario del Gobierno* of the 26th June appeared an important diplomatic correspondence. The first note is from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretaries of Congress, referring to that body a communication from Mr. Buchanan which announces Mr. Trist's appointment. We learn that this letter was communicated to Santa Anna by or through the British Minister at Mexico, Mr. Bankhead, who has exerted himself to bring about a negotiation for peace between the two nations.

Mr. Buchanan's letter is dated April 15th. It acknowledges the receipt of the Mexican Minister's letter of the 22d February, declining to accede to our proposition to send commissioners to Jalapa, Havana or other point *before* the blockade of the Mexican ports should be raised and the Mexican territory evacuated by our troops.

Mr. Buchanan writes that the President holds such a condition absolutely inadmissible—neither demanded by national honor nor sanctioned by the practice of nations. He urges that such a preliminary condition would render wars interminable, especially between contiguous nations, unless by the complete submission of one of the belligerents.

He shows how puerile a course it would be for a nation which had sacrificed men and money to gain a foothold in an enemy's country, to abandon all the advantages it had won and withdraw its forces in order to induce negotiations, without any certainty or security that peace would ensue from such negotiations.

He then cites the case of our last war with G. Britain to show that we never considered for a moment that our national honor required us to insist upon the withdrawal of British troops before consenting to treat for peace. We sent commissioners to Ghent when portions of our territory were in the possession of British troops; and it was notorious that while negotiations were going on at Ghent, hostilities were carried on upon both sides with unwonted vigor—the most memorable actions of the war taking place after negotiations had been concluded. Such a preliminary condition to negotiation cannot be cited in modern times at least Mr Buchanan knows of none.

He then exposes the unusual conduct of Mexico under another aspect. The President in his desire to avoid the war had sent a Minister to negotiate a peace. Even after the war was commenced by the attack of the Mexican troops upon Gen. Taylor the President had reiterated propositions with a view to opening negotiations which should put an end to hostilities. He had declared to the world that he would exact no conditions that were not honorable to both parties; and yet the Mexican Government had refused to receive the Minister sent to her, and after declining to accede to the opening of negotiations, Mexico had never made known upon what bases she would consent to a settlement of the differences between the two Republics. There will never be a termination of hostilities, Mr. Buchanan proceeds, if Mexico continues to refuse to listen to the overtures which have been proffered, and which tend to the re-establishment of peace.

The President will not, therefore, make further overtures for the opening of negotiations until he has reason to believe that such will be accepted by the Mexican Government. Nevertheless, such is his desire for peace, that he is resolved that the evils of the war shall not be prolonged one day later than the Mexican Government makes it absolutely necessary. Accordingly, to carry his determination into effect, he had sent in the quality of commissioner, to the headquarters of the army in Mexico, Mr. N. P. Trist, First Clerk in the State Department, with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace with the United Mexican States. Mr Trist is recommended as possessing the full confidence of the President, and worthy of that of the Mexican Government.

In conclusion Mr. Buchanan forbears from commenting upon the closing passage of the last letter from the Mexican Minister, lest it should give to his present note a less conciliatory character than he desires for it. He recurs with pleasure to another passage in the same letter wherein is expressed the pain with which the Mexican Government has seen altered the cordial friendship which it had cultivated with this Republic the continued advancement of which it had always admired, and whose institutions had served as a model of its own. Such sentiments, continues Mr. Buchanan, the President deeply feels: his strongest desires are that the United Mexican States, under such institutions as prevail with us, may protect and secure the liberty of their citizens, and maintain an elevated position among the nations of the earth.

Such is an outline of Mr. Buchanan's letter of April 15th. *There is no indication in it of the basis upon which Mr. Trist is authorized to conclude a treaty.*

This letter the Mexican Minister acknowledges on the 22d of June, saying that the President had instructed him to reply that the whole subject matter of it had been expressly reserved by the sovereign Congress of the nation for its own control, and that the letter would be at once transmitted to it for its action.

We learn by the Mexican papers that Congress was at once convened to take the matter into consideration, but up to the 29th of June no quorum had been procured.

By a letter from a source entitled to great respect, we further learn that Gen Scott gave the Mexican Government till the 30th ult. to act upon the letter, when, if nothing should be done, he would march in.

The best opinion in Mexico, in our judgment, we have had an opportunity of learning by this arrival. That opinion gives but poor encouragement for peace, but does not entirely despair. Other gentlemen, with very ample opportunities for judging, write from the city of Mexico that there is no hope of a settlement of the difficulties; that the Mexicans have not yet been sufficiently whipped; and that Gen. Scott will have to march into the city of Mexico. None of the letters we have seen mention anything about the number or position of the Mexican troops.

The deaths at Vera Cruz were increasing. In May 203 occurred, 16 of them by yellow fever; in June 285, of which 92 by yellow fever. Average nearly 10 a day. 189 soldiers died in the 2 months.

All that is said of the American prisoners is the following from El Republicano, showing that they had left the capital:—

"*Huejutla.*—The 180 Yankee prisoners of war whom the government sent by this route have been detained at the above named town, and we learn that Gen. Garay has not the necessary means for supplying them with food."

The election for President has failed, only 15 States out of 23 (not two-thirds) having voted at all. Of these, 4 voted for Almonte, 3 each for Herrera and Angel Trias, and 1 each for Santa Anna, Ocampo, Anaya, Elorriaga, and Lafragua. It is said, too, that Congress has no power now to make an election.

On the 26th ult. rumors which the Republicano calls "very alarming" were in circulation in the capital. It was said that the Mexican gov't had acceded to the mediation of England; that the English Secretary of Legation had been down to Puebla and returned on the 24th; that the object of his visit was to negotiate with Gen Scott a treaty of peace; that the terms agreed upon between them would be the surrender of the Californias, the recognition of the independence of Texas, and the line 36° as the northern boundary between the U. S and Mexico. [This would give us Santa Fe and over a third of New Mexico.] The Republicano has no faith in these rumors. It denounces them as false, but at the same time in such a manner as to betray its fears least the rumors should be true. The existence confirms the information we derived from a distinct source that Mr. Buchanan's letter was transmitted through the English embassy. The same considerations may lead the reader to attach some faith to the terms of treaty. The English Secretary returned to the city of Mexico on the 24th and Mr. Buchanan's letter was published on the 26th, and at the same time these rumors obtained general currency.

News from Saltillo to the 19th ult. has been received at New Orleans. Reports, not much relied on, were current of an intended attack on Saltillo. Nothing else of importance.

## JUST RECEIVED,
## AT LIBERTY POINT HOUSE,

1 HALF pipe best pale "Otard" BRANDY,
1 pipe best Holland Gin,
50 dozen London Porter, (in pints,)
100 ditto fresh Soda Water, ('Twiddle's best,)
18 M best Principe Cigars, (Steamboat brand,)
12 ditto qr. boxes Sardines,
6 bbls. Butter Crackers,
18 baskets best Champaigne, crown and other brands, (pints,)

Irish and Scotch Whiskey, best Rye Whiskey, Jamaica Rum; Port, Sherry, Madeira and Scuppernong WINES, all of the very best quality.

J. BROOKSBANK.

July 17, 1847. 72-3w

## Postscript.

*Wednesday Morning.*—The Steamer Britannia has brought Liverpool dates to July 4th. Flour had experienced a further fall of nearly $2 a bbl. It was quoted at only $7 to $7 50. Corn also had fallen, owing to the beautiful weather and fine prospect of crops. Cotton had risen ⅛.—Stock in port only 443,000 bales.

A letter from Major Gaines, in the city of Mexico, dated June 26th, says that the officers were still detained as prisoners, whilst all the privates, 170 in number, were sent off for Tampico. He says *he has most positive information of General Scott's readiness to march on the city in three or four days, and that he will have an easy conquest.* He had just received an assurance from General Scott, that on his arrival in the vicinity of the city, which will surely be within twelve days, he will make a peremptory demand for the release of the officers, which Maj. G. thinks will be complied with.

## EQUITY SALE.

BY a Decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Cumberland, I shall expose to Public Sale, at the Court House door in said county, in Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following valuable REAL ESTATE, viz:

800 acres of Land on Big Rockfish and Nicholson's Creek, joining the lands of Neill Campbell and others, known as the McCaskill land.

105 acres between Big Rockfish and Gum Branch, known as the McRaney place.

200 acres lying on Rockfish and Piney Bottom. Also an interest in 300 acres on the Gum Branch. The above lands formerly the property of Samuel C. Shaw.

acres on the waters of Neill's Creek, joining the lands of Neill Matthews, B. F. Atkins, and others.

acres on Cooper's Branch, joining the lands of Charles Stuart, Barnaby Johnson, and others.

acres on Black River, joining the lands of Joel Denning and Betsy Stuart. Formerly the property of David Matthews.

One-fourth part of 1 acres, including a Mill, in Fayetteville, known as Russell's Mill.

Terms—six months' credit; purchasers giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

July 20, 1847. 72ts

## Nine Likely Negroes
## FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will, as Commissioner appointed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Moore, and by virtue of a decree of said Court, on the 10th day of August next, at the late residence of William Jones, dec'd, in the County aforesaid, sell on a credit of six months, Nine Likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of said deceased. Bonds and approved securities will be required of purchasers.

HENRY YOW, Commissioner.

June 15, 1847. [Pr. adv. $1 20] 72-3w

## SPLENDID SCHEMES,

*To be drawn in August, 1847.*

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,

(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$36,666.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 46, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, August 7, 1847.

14 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $36,666, 1 of 13,333, 1 of 6,666, 1 of 4,175, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 5 of 1,250, 5 of 1,200, 40 of 500, 50 of 200, 250 of 150, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificate of Packages of | 26 Wholes, | | $130 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 26 Halves, | 65 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 26 Quarters, | 32 50 |

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 48, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, August 14, 1847.

60 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,160, 2 Prizes of 1,560, 10 of 1,000, 20 of 500, 29 of 300, 63 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of | 20 Wholes, | | $160 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 20 Halves, | 50 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 20 Quarters, | 25 00 |

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 50, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, August 21, 1847.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 75.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,285, 1 of 2,000, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 53 of 500, 200 of 250, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of | 25 Wholes, | | $130 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 25 Halves, | 65 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 25 Quarters, | 32 50 |

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

July 19, 1847. 72-tdpd

The following letter from Rev. Henry Wood, of Concord, N. H., editor of the Congregational Journal, a religious newspaper of a high character, speaks volumes in favor of the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam:

Concord, N. H., March 2, 1846.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: Two years ago the past winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs by exposure to cold, confined me to my room and bed for several weeks; and when I recovered I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was incapable of rapid walking and violent exercise, and often was unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was frequently extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, without the least confidence in its efficacy or that of any other prescription, no one can fully understand my surprise and joy, when I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Having a mortal aversion to medicine, and seldom using it in any form, nothing but sympathy with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly,

HENRY WOOD.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

The following testimony from an influential Planter in Washington county, we take from the Macon Telegraph:

Washington co., Ga., Jan. 5, 1847.

Dr. Calvin E. Hull—Dear Sir: It has been about three years since I commenced using your Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever Pills, on my plantation. I have had a large number of cases of Chills and Fever and some few of Bilious Fever, and in no instance of either *form* of Fever have I failed to effect a cure when directions were followed and they were taken at the commencement of the disease. I have had greater success in using your Pills, than with any other Medicine I have ever used in my family; there is no doubt but that when used according to directions, they will effect a *speedy* and *radical cure*.

Yours, with respect.

EMANUEL BROWN.

☞ Price 75 cents per Box.

☞ The above Medicines, fresh and genuine, are for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and, on inquiry, may be found in almost all the Country Stores in North Carolina and in the Southern States.

### NEW BOOKS.

TUPPER'S Crock of Gold, 40 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Alison's Miscellanies, 1 50; Next of Kin, 15; Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies, 84; Coleridge's Letters, Conversations, &c. 25; Cinq Mars, a Historical Romance, 25; Jno. Q. Adams's Lives of American Statesmen, 25; Jane Taylor's Poems, 50; Juvenile Budget, 50; Mechanic's Own Book, 90; Bradly's Practical Sermons, 2 50; Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, 60; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, 2 00; bound, 2 37; Great Events, 80; Fireside Friend, 80; Scenes in Nature, 50; Life of Christ, 80; Practical Education, 1 00; Book of the Feet, 50.

A few Medical Books.

April 20. E. J. HALE.

### Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne

Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

### NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd, cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

### NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz.

Sack Salt; brown, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio, Java, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee; cut Nails; wrapping Paper; Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Indigo and Madder; Saleratus; Copperas; Lamp Black; cotton and wool Cards; Brooms; painted and brass bound Buckets; wash Tubs and Keelers; wire Sieves; willow Baskets; Borax; Alum; Brimstone; ground Pepper; Mustard best quality; Scotch Snuff in Bladders; Hyson and black Teas; Nutmegs and Cloves; Cassia; Saddle Tacks; Shoe Blacking; Camphor; Starch; steel Pens; Scythes and Shovels; weeding Hoes; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky pat. Axes; Coffee Mills; corn and mowing Scythes; handsaws and drawing Knives; trace and halter Chains; claw Hammers and Hatchets; cast, blistered, and German Steel; English and Swedish Iron; Shovel Moulds; pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; table and tea Spoons; pad, rim, stock, trunk, and till Locks; long and short handled frying Pans; Opodeldoc; Laudanum; Paregoric; castor and sweet Oil; Essences; Ink; hollow Ware; Crockery, suited to the country merchant trade; Glassware; Blacksmith's Tools in sets; Saddles, Bridles, and Martingales; Cigars, very cheap; Champagne Wine in baskets; pale and red French Brandies; Holland Gin; Madeira, Sherry, white and red Port Wines, warranted *unadulterated*.

The above, with numerous articles not named, will be sold as low as can be found at any house in this place, to country merchants or others, on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1847. 60tf

### A few quarter casks of fine old

London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

April 13, 1847. 58tf

### REMOVED.

### EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller.

HAS removed to the New Store two doors West of his former Stand, at W. Prior's, where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

March 22. 55tf

### FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS, 24 do. No. 2 MACKEREL.

Just received by HALL & HALL.

March 27. 56tf

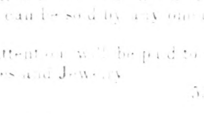
**LAMP OIL.**—Best Winter strained [illegible] Sperm Oil, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

### Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs,

&c. For sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.



### GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

| | Former. | Present. |
|---|---|---|
| Box Goods, cubic foot, | 8 | 7 |
| Salt, sack, | 30 | 25 |
| Salt, coarse L'v. bus. | 10 | 8 |
| Iron, ton, | 3 00 | 2 50 |
| Coffee, per sack, | 30 | 25 |
| Sugars, per 100, | 17½ | 15 |
| Castings, per 2000 lbs, | 5 00 | 4 00 |

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water, 17 inches, running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods is as follows:

Receiving and forwarding at Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us at Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage $3 [illegible].

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

### NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

### FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

### H. LEETE,

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, all wool; Cassimeres; Mouslin-de-Laines; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, some very superior; Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold *very low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

### Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 21, 1846. 97-tf

### Bay Water and Florida Water,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

### ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,

A VERY superior article. For sale by J. & T. WADDILL.

June 28. 69tf

### Henry's Magnesia, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

### *More New Goods.*

WE are this day in receipt of a FRESH SUPPLY of fine goods for Ladies' wear, *of the most recent importations and entire new styles*, consisting in part of—

Rich blue-black Satin strip'd Pou't de' Sorie Silks,
Do fancy striped and fig'd do do.
Do do Satin striped & shaded do do.
Do do ombre shaded and fig'd do do.
Do do damask fig'd & striped do do.
Plain black Matteoni, Gro' de Rhine, and Gro de Swiss Lustrings,
Black and fancy Silk Fringes and Cords for Trimmings,
Super Satin striped and ombre shaded Barege Shawls and Scarfs,
Rich embroidered Thread Lace Shawls,
Extra rich do. Canton Crape ditto.
Super ombre shaded and embroidered French Muslins and Robes, black and white and black and lavender English Mourning Prints, Gauze Flannels, &c.
6 pieces Excelsior damask fig'd French printed Jaconets, something very rich for Ladies' dresses. Thread Laces, Edgings, &c., together with a large assortment of new style Bonnets, Artificial Sprigs, Flowers, Wreaths, &c.
Also, 1 piece extra fine black French Drap de' Ete, for gentlemen's Summer wear.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

April 24, 1847. 60tf

### *On Consignment.*

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, first quality, at wholesale, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 65tf

### Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his improved plan of operating, as he will show his specimens as the best evidence of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.

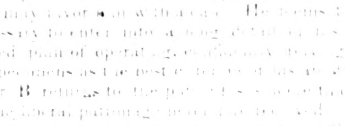
Particular attention will be given to those who may wish to engage in the art. Instructions, with [illegible] apparatus and stock [illegible].

For further information apply at his Rooms, 1 door West of Beggs's Hotel.

[illegible] The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments, of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash, at the Daguerreotype Rooms.

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf



### MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

**Averaging about 20 per cent.**

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches,
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES,
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats: BEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
MIKE CRONLY,
WASHINGTON,
T. J. CURTIS,
BRADY MOSELEY,
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, for the transportation of freight [illegible] and reduced [illegible].

The new Steamer Rowan [illegible] 17 inches water. [illegible]

[illegible] goods [illegible] to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C. will be forwarded [illegible].

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

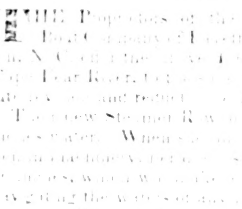
The two Companies will hereafter conduct all freight [illegible].

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

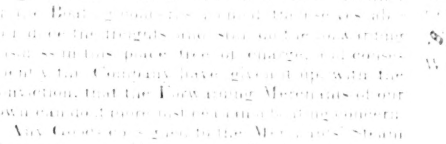
### THE SUBSCRIBER



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and one that he flatters himself to be equal to any, being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf



### THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of CHAIRS Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

200 CASKS Thomastown LIME, in excellent order, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

July 5, 1847. 70-tf

### Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Com-

stock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.

44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

### NEW AND CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Bazorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Aprons, silk and cotton warp,

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

### FOR SALE.

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 27, 1847. 66tf

### Received pr. Steamer Evergreen,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR,
1 quarter cask pure French Brandy,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 do. fine Pouchong do.
2 casks London Porter, in pt. and qt. bottles,
5 bags Pepper.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

June 1, 1847. 66tf

**POTASH**, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

### Olive Oil Soap, for chapped

hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

### RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he [illegible].

### *Fall and Winter Stock of*
### HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased [illegible].

A large assortment of [illegible]—Gentlemen's [illegible] Boots, waterproof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over shoes, with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats, [illegible] Wool Hats, [illegible] Seal, Fur, Cloth, Muff, Plush, and Glazed Caps.

J. C. T.

Oct. [illegible] 1846. 35tf

### $25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of a negro [illegible] [illegible] He may attempt to make his way to [illegible] free papers, and try to [illegible] [illegible] free persons of color by [illegible] Reed in the vicinity, and probably he [illegible] some of their free papers.

C. N. WHITE.

Concord, Apr. 23, 1847. 60-tf

### D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

### *Staple and Fancy GOODS.*

Which they offer at low prices.

April 26, 1847. 57-tf

### *Dr. Turner's Pills.*

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitations of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering community, to introduce them to the public, [illegible] that they may appreciate their [illegible] and cheaply, and enjoy their [illegible] without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This article has not been taken on trust; experience [illegible] the kind of [illegible] by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "fame" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character, and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer*

### *Are you Insured?*

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

### Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

### French Gelatine and Isinglass,

for Jellies, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

### Linseed Oil, and Copal Var-

nish, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. Stewart's Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes do. to Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto ditto ditto Rio Coffee,

With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

### *Received on Consignment,*

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum,

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 22, 1847.

### Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil,

of prime quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

### WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS.

HEADLEY'S new work, 1st volume, price $1 25. Also, Headley's Sacred Mountains, $1 25, half price. Peter Parley's Pictorial History of the United States, with Questions in the book, 75. Do. of England, 75. Do. of France, 75. Adventures of Capt. John Smith, Founder of the Colony of Virginia, 50. Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 25. The Way to Live Well, and to be Well while we Live, a new Cookery Book, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, 50. Voice of Flowers, by Mrs. Sigourney, 37. The Weeping Willow, by the same, 37. Received by

E. J. HALE.

### Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pep-

per, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

### The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

### FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

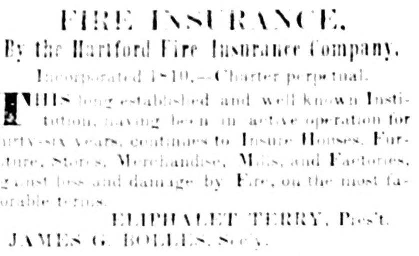
### FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

### Encourage Home Manufactures.



### *Gardner & McKethan*

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

### Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

### 100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

### Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

### Washington and his Generals—complete.

VOL. 2 of this popular work of Headly, just received, for sale separately or with the 1st volume.

Also, Headly's Napoleon and his Marshals.

### Taylor and his Generals.

Just received, Lives of Gen. Taylor and the Generals engaged in the Mexican War. Price 25 cents.

Also, a cheap Life of Taylor, pages. Price 15 cents.

Also, Pictorial Life of Gen. Scott. Price 25 cts.

Also, St. Giles and St. James, by Douglas Jerrold, 40 cents. Count of Monte Christo, $1—Scourge of the Ocean, 25. Prairie Bird, 25. Young Lady's Friend, 90. Thornton's Prayers, 80. Alexander's Bible Dictionary, $1. American Veterinarian, 60. English Churchmen of the 17th Century, 60. Typee, $1. Medical Books, School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 5.

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c. &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 20, 1847. 59tf

### *New Spring and Summer* GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS**, consisting of

Black Cloths; blk and fancy Cassimeres; brown Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bleach'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, Linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and blk cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents. ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.

April 5, 1847. 57-tf

### NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

### FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL**, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.

May 14, 1847. 63-tf

### SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 8, 1847. 73tf

### Cologne Water, by the gallon

or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

### JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
*Wilmington, N. C.*

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

### GROCERIES,

*Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery.*

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

### MRS. WALTON

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has received her Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders for Mantuamaking and Millinary, in superior style and fashion.

Ladies' Bonnets of all kinds, bleached, and altered to the most fashionable shape.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, directly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 21. 60-tf

### F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

### TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

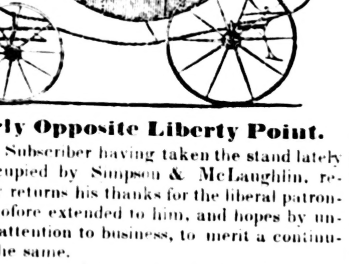
Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

### Cooking Stoves of various pat-

terns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

### CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



**Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.**

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

### *New Goods again!*

WILLIAM McINTYRE offers for sale—Linen Tapes and Bobbin; col'd and white Hose and half Hose; col'd and white Gloves; Silk Mitts; Kid Gloves; Cambric, Jaconet, Book, Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; Ginghams; Calicoes; Printed Lawns; Embroidered Robes; Lile Thread; Lace Edgings and Insertings; Jaconet Swiss Insertings and Edgings; Silk Berage Scarfs, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Bombazines; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lain; Balzorines; Berage; Linen Cambric hemstitched Handkerchiefs; Pongee and Bandanna Pocket Handkerchiefs; black Mattiona Cravats; Italian and Croton Cloth; white Marseilles Vesting; white and col'd Linen Drills; striped and cross-barred French Cassimere; fine blk Doe-skin Cassimere; French Cloths; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; fine unbleached Shirting and Drilling; bleached Shirting and Sheetings; brown Sheeting and Shirting; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Marshall's Patent Thread, Raworth's and other Spool Cotton; Canvass Needles and Worsted for Embroidering; Printed Chimney Screens; Window Blinds and House Paper; French Lace, plain Straw, English Straw, and Fluted Lawn Bonnets; Artificial Flowers and Tabs; Palm-leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Men's and Youths' Cloth and Glazed Caps; Silk Parasols; Sun Shades; Silk, Scotch, Gingham, and other low priced Umbrellas.

### *Hardware and Cutlery.*

Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives; Scissors; German Silver and Britannia Table and Tea Spoons; Draw Knives; Hand Saws; Mill Saw Files; Horse Rasps; Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes; Jack, Smooth, Fore, Jointer, Match and Sash Planes; Iron-rim'd, Brass Knob, Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks; Wood Screws; Saddle Tacks and Brads; Collins' and other approved makers' Axes; Chopping Hatchets; Broad Axes; short handle Pans; long handle Shovels; Ames' Spades; Wagon Boxes; Cut and Wrought Nails; English and Swedes Bar Iron; Cast and German Steel.

### *Groceries.*

Loaf and Pulverised Sugar; Green Tea; Rio and Java Coffee; New Orleans and St. Croix Sugar; Spices; Indigo; Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards; Dupont's Gunpowder; Mould and Drop Shot; Window Glass; White Lead; Foot Mats; Painted Pails, and Corn Brooms.

Also, 50 barrels MACKEREL.

May 4, 1847. 61-3m

### RED CLOVER SEED, for

sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

### MAYNARD & NOYES' BLACK WRITING INK.

THIS INK has stood the test of more than *thirty years'* trial, and during this time has been constantly increasing in public favor and patronage, and is now the leading article in the country. *It flows with freedom, becomes permanently black, and will not mould under any circumstances, and is adapted to both quill and steel pens.* Those who may be unacquainted with its superiority are invited to read the following testimonials, selected from many of a similar character, and to make trial of it themselves:

Bank of the State of North Carolina,
Raleigh, 4th March, 1847.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes, Gentlemen—Your Writing Ink has been in almost constant use by the officers of this banking house for the last *fifteen years*, and has always been preferred to any other brand. *It flows freely from the pen, and does not mould, and the color, though sometimes pale when a bottle is first opened, becomes a beautiful permanent black.* I have been a regular consumer of it myself during this time, excepting when curiosity has led me to make trial of other kinds, or I have been compelled to it in consequence of not being able to find yours in this market, and take pleasure in being able to speak so favorably of it, and trust that my opinion, founded on such long experience, will induce many who may not be so well acquainted with its merits, to give it a trial.

Yours, respectfully,
C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes—Gentlemen: We are happy in being able to say that we entirely concur in the opinion expressed above of your writing ink by Mr. Dewey, the cashier of this institution.

Respectfully, yours,
DUN. CAMERON, President;
S. W. WHITING, Teller;
D. DU PRE, Book-Keeper.

☞ The trade can be supplied by the Manufacturers in Boston. Also, for sale by E. J. Hale, and all the principal Booksellers in the Southern States.

April 15, 1847. 65-6wpd

### *Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,*

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

*Court of Equity—Spring Term, A. D. 1847.*

John Carmichael and Catharine his wife, Alexander McCormack and Jennet McCormack, by their Guardian John Carmichael, James McCormack, Daniel Murdock McCormack, Dugald McCormack, Archibald C. McCormack, Duncan C. McCormack, and Dugald T. McColl and Margaret his wife, *VS.* John C. McCormack, Daniel Carmichael and Nancy his wife, and William W. Davis and Mary his wife.

Petition for the Sale of Land.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants John C. McCormack, Daniel Carmichael and Nancy his wife, and William W. Davis and Mary his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said John C. McCormack, Daniel Carmichael and Nancy his wife, and William W. Davis and Mary his wife, to be and appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition of the Plaintiffs, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Worthy Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1847, and the 71st year of American Independence.

J. W. CAMERON, C M E.

[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 63-6w

### JUST RECEIVED.

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y. For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55tf

### NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 20, 1847. 59tf

### MILLINERY.

MRS HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored Laces, &c. &c., and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Millinery. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Spring and Summer fashions just received.

March 22, 1847. 55tf

### Thyme, Summer Savory, and

Sweet Marjorem, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

### A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24tf

### *To Timber Makers.*

THE Subscribers will continue to perform the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Caswell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASWELL.

Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 32tf

### FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 58tf

### DR. LE ROY'S

VEGETABLE

### Universal PILLS,

Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and a Purifying Tonic.

THESE Pills have become celebrated for the extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable. [illegible]

### HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who are suffering with this distressing complaint will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. [illegible]

They are invaluable in Nervous and Hypochondriac Affections, loss of Appetite, and all Complaints to which females are subject. [illegible]

As an Anti-Bilious medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial is more satisfactory than a score of certificates.

Be careful and ask for DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, and take no other.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Principal Office, 147 Broadway, [illegible] New York.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent, Fayetteville.

April 12, 1847. [illegible]

### HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about [illegible] in North Carolina, 50 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the [illegible] of the Mill, and in quantity of work [illegible] exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have tested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save most of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and some as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-half the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Willams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Read, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
R. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf